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AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES' ASSOCIATION MEETS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 25 Sep 80 pp 1,6

[Article by Philippe Hado: "Conference of the Secretary General of the AUA [African Universities' Association]; For a Better Definition of the University in Africa"]

[Text] After his arrival in our country on Sunday 20 September, the secretary general of AUA, Professor Levy Makany held a conference last Tuesday in the amphitheater of the medical faculty in Cotonou.

Brother Makany introduced his association. He described its structure, objectives and problems in detail.

The director of grants and cooperation for the association, brother Adjete Wilson and the secretary general of the national university of Benin, Comrade Assani, took their place at his side.

Although AUA has happily attained some of its objectives, we are still far from seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. AUA will henceforth put particular emphasis on the subject of the structure of African universities, which explained its Secretary General Makany, is especially to make the universities actually offer their services to Africa. Beginning in December, AUA's general conference will have to take an interest in this problem. As proof of the above, three subjects are proposed for the attention of the university members:

- the role of the university in Africa's development
- research for development
- education, permanent training.

At this time AUA is studying the creation of an association for African physicians and botanists, for the purpose of enabling African scientists and research workers to work side by side.

The AUA came into being in Rabat, Morocco, on 12 November 1967. This date does not correspond, as is so well said by the secretary general, to the date of conception of the association. In fact, the idea to create the AUA goes back to 1962. It burst forth precisely in Madagascar during a meeting organized by UNESCO. This meeting pertained to the development of higher education in Africa.

From the outset AUA was comprised of about 30 African universities. Today it numbers 70. However, ten or more universities do not belong to AUA as yet. This is principally the case of some Algerian (4) and Egyptian (9) universities. The universities of Guinea and Bamako are not members either. The case of the two latter universities results from a misunderstanding on the subject of the definition of the university. This misunderstanding, as pointed out by Makany, seems to have been resolved. It is probable that at the next large-scale meeting of the association in December 1980, these two universities will request admission to the AUA.

As to the objectives of the AUA, they pertain to the promotion of cooperation between the African universities, and the establishment of relations with the international academic community.

AUA assumes this mission by organizing meetings and symposia on the level of African universities. It also establishes a program of inter-African grants. Up to the present time 127 Beninese students have benefited from this program of inter-African grants. The amount of the grants allocated to the Beninese students reached \$2 million.

AUA maintains close relations with UNESCO, OAU, AUPELF [Association of Universities Partially or Completely Using the French Language], CAMES [African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education] and the Association of Arab Universities.

AUA includes many organizations: the general conference, the executive council, general secretariat, the conference of rectors, presidents and vice chancellors of the universities.

The general secretariat has its headquarters in Accra. The rectors, presidents and vice chancellors' council will meet in the near future in Yamoussokro. They will have to study the practical problems relating to the exchange of professors.

It should be noted in regard to the grants program that AUA has always relied on the contributions of U.S. AID [United States], ACIDI [Canadian Agency for International Development] and the Inter-University Council of Great Britain.

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CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN, CAMEROONIAN TERRITORY DISPUTE--An extensive part of the country's territory along with her citizens has been grabbed by the Cameroun Republic, it has the Cross River State, said the panel. [as published] This area is inhabited by several villagers known as Effiat Mbo community of the Cross River said the panel. The panel was appointed by the state government to look into the creation of new local government areas in the state. A witness, Chief Joseph Atte told the panel that lack of the country's precise knowledge of the extent of her territory in the southeastern borders with the Cameroun Republic had robbed her of those villages. This lack of knowledge by the past military regime and ineffective administration of the area by local authorities from Eket and later Oron had resulted in parts of the Effiat Mbo community being expropriated, against their wishes to the Cameroun. The panel which further heard evidence from Effiat Mbo community at Ibaka, was told that this situation exposed Nigerian citizens inhabiting this part of the country to frequent acts of molestation and harassment by Cameroun gendarmerie. Chief Atte told the panel that Cameroun's claim to ownership of these villages came during the civil war when the villagers fled their homes. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO SAID TO HAVE DONE NOTHING GENUINE TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Dacko's 'Distress'"]

[Text] In a private visit to Paris, David Dacko, chief of the Central African State publicly shows unjustified anger. A luncheon guest of President Giscard d'Estaing, on Monday, this man who arrived a year ago in the luggage of the parachutists at the time of the Barracuda operation, has come--for the second time in a few months--to express his gratitude to the French Government. It is true that, simultaneously, Dacko is presumed to present the first statement regarding his operation.

It is quite evident that if he has delivered a diatribe on the steps of the Elysee against the press, denouncing what he calls a "campaign of denigration," it is because Bokassa's successor in Bangui is dissatisfied with himself. Certainly no one will deny that he inherited heavy economic and financial liabilities. But nothing prompts us to believe that he has earnestly done anything to get out of this impasse. Worse still, some of his friends who, for a while were counted among his close collaborators, continued shamelessly to aggravate the difficulties of the Central African treasury.

In the political arena, renewing the autocratic methods which were the cause of his own eviction on the night of 31 December 1965...by Bokassa himself (strange recurrence of events insufficiently emphasized as yet), Dacko augments his statements of policy in favor of a single party. In the same manner as the former emperor, he imprisons his opponents and turns a deaf ear to all those who do not espouse unconditionally his points of view and who call for a dialog. In Paris he alludes to elections, with a straight face which leaves everyone speechless, which, he says, will be "very free," a formula, which by itself, provokes scepticism.

Using a method, which is as common as it is abusive, the Central African president accuses the newspapermen of being responsible for the economic and social situation and the serious internal tensions which they report, he becomes angry and gets up a case against them. Moreover, hoping to

please the president of the French Republic, he mentions his "distress" when he notices the French newspapermen "publicising Bokassa."

A French citizen, the former emperor could be tried either in France, or in Central Africa. Dacko played a role in a scenario which made it possible for this criminal to remain out of reach of the Ivory Coast. He can only blame himself.

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CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

COFFEE QUOTA SET AT 84,000 TONS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia has been granted a quota of 84,000 tons of coffee by the recently concluded, International Coffee Organization's Conference in London.

This was stated by Comrade Yoseph Muleta, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, who returned here recently after attending the Organization's conference at the head of an Ethiopian government delegation.

With the latest allotment of 84,000 tons for Ethiopia's coffee by the Organization this coffee year, the country's coffee export added to that supplied to non-member countries could total 110,000 tons, Comrade Yoseph stated.

Comrade Yoseph noted that failure on the part of the coffee producing countries to meet their allotted quotas for the year will lower their share of supply next year, which will in turn, make it difficult for them to manipulate world coffee market.

Comrade Yoseph said Ethiopia has no other alternative but to curb undue coffee consumption at home, while at the same time tightening control over coffee smuggling and contraband activities, to meet the quota allotted to it by the Organization, and to save the country a substantial currency in foreign earnings.

On world coffee price, Comrade Yoseph noted that the price fixed for coffee by the London Conference was reliable and lasting and warned that it would be unwise to hoard coffee based on speculations that coffee price may jump up due to temporary crop failure like the one that befall Brazil last year.

Ethiopia, a founding member of the International Coffee Organization which was set up 27 years ago has been re-elected board member of the Organization, Comrade Yoseph disclosed.

The Organization, made up of 45 coffee producing and 28 coffee consuming countries, has been instrumental in acting as a rendezvous for coffee merchants and consumers alike and also in bringing about understanding between them in the coffee price, according to Comrade Yoseph.

CSO: 4420

SCHOOL STATISTICS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--A nine per cent rise in student population is expected in all the schools across the city in the 1980-81 academic year compared to last year's total which stood at 275,947, it was revealed here yesterday.

Comrade Taffesse Anafaw, Education Officer of the Addis Ababa Schools' Office, informed the ETHIOPIAN HERALD that the growth in student population has maintained an upward trend since the eruption of the on-going popular revolution. The education officer said in the 1977-78 school year the number of students was 231,737 while in the 1978-79 period it rose to 253,379, thereby registering an annual growth of about 9 per cent.

Comrade Taffesse mentioned however that there was a slight fall in student population in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 period as a result of the anti-people acts carried out by reactionary elements. He said the trend has otherwise remained a positive one.

Speaking about the student population for the previous year, the education officer said a majority of the students or 183,983 of them were enrolled in grade 1 to 6. Those enrolled in grades 7 to 8 totalled 40,820 while 51,144 were enrolled in grades 9 to 12, bringing the total to 275,945. The students were enrolled in government schools and non-government schools including those placed under public control, mission and church schools as well as community schools. The total number of schools in the capital city is given as 223, out of which 65 account for government schools consisting of elementary, junior and senior secondary schools.

According to the education officer, the number of non-government schools or those placed under control is 126, made up of elementary and junior secondary schools. The student enrollment in these schools is 90,759 compared to government with 168,181 students. There are 19 mission schools with a total enrollment of 9,072 students, nine community schools with 4,628 students and three church schools with 3,307 students.

The education officer gave the number of teachers for Addis Ababa for last year as 5,371 and the breakdown showed that 3,411 are employed with government while the remaining 1,960 are attached to non-government schools including mission, community and church schools. The number of teachers for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were given as 5,094 and 5,101, respectively.

Comrade Taffesse observed that the number of teachers has to be increased for the 1980-81 academic year in order to cope with the ever-growing student population. He said last year they had the services of 220 part-time teachers and said they hope to do the same this time as well. He said the Addis Ababa Schools' Office hopes to get many teachers from the different parts of the country coming to the capital on transfer.

The education officer further revealed that in the previous academic year 30,075 grade 6 students sat for the national examination out of which 21,052 passed. Those who sat for the grade 8 examination totalled 23,641 and 17,949 passed. In addition to that a total of 7,895 grade 12 students attending government schools had taken the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Comrade Taffesse said all this shows that a massive increase in student population, which is being accompanied by classroom shortage and staffing. He said in an effort to ease the problem it is planned to strengthen four vocational technical schools within the city in the next four years. He said the technical vocational schools will in the meantime help to alleviate the shortage of skilled manpower in the country. The Entoto Vocational Technical School will begin operations in the current academic year. The other comprehensive schools that are to be converted into technical vocational schools will be the General Wingate, Misrak and the Nefas Selk.

The education officer pointed out that the three-shift system introduced a few years ago is designed to alleviate the classroom shortage prevalent in many schools in Addis Ababa. He said the former Ecole Normale Francaise has been handed over to the Addis Ababa Schools' Office and is believed to be of considerable service in accommodating about 2,000 students in three shifts. The school has been re-named Black Lion Secondary School.

Comrade Taffesse feels that evening schools will in a way help in alleviating the classroom shortage. He said evening school attendance has shown a marvelous progress in the past three years. In 1970 E. C. the number of students attending grades 1 to 12 was 30,000 while in 1971 it climbed to 36,000 and last year it reached 84,450 and the figure for the current academic season is hoped to make a considerable increase.

In his closing remark the education officer noted that studying under the three-shift system might be a bit uncomfortable for students but stressed that it is up to students to pursue their studies diligently. He said for that matter it is imperative for students to study hard during their sparetime as well in order to keep abreast with their regular classwork.

BRIEFS

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The grain purchasing task force of Shoa region, wound up its meeting Saturday after agreeing on a nine-point declaration on improving and streamlining the purchase and distribution of grain. Speaking at the closing of the seminar, Comrade Debela Dinsa, member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE's representative for Shoa region, disclosed that anti-revolutionary forces and profiteering merchants are spreading the false news that consumer products are not reaching the peasants or reaches them at high price. Comrade Debela said that no matter of how high the production increase, if these do not reach the public at reasonable prices there will be no market stabilization. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 6]

SESAME HARVEST--Humera (ENA)--A total of 37,805 workers are currently engaged in the harvest of sesame in the Humera State Farm, one of the most fertile state farms of the country. Of the total number of workers, 33,000 were deployed from the neighbouring regions of Gondar and Gojjam and from Addis Ababa, 3,680 came from Wollo region as task force members, and 1,125 have lived in the area for a long time as permanent workers. Appeal had been made from the area for more labour force to harvest the sesame and sorghum crops which were described to be very encouraging this year. In the first round of the campaign period in 1971 E. C. the Humera State Farm was allotted a quota of 24,000 hectares of which it cultivated 21,340 hectares and placed the land under sesame and maize, the two main crops of the area. In the second phase it cultivated 40,196 hectares and places 32,598 hectares under sesame and 7,598 under sorghum. It is believed that agricultural production in the area will be considerable if the existing crops are harvested in time. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 1]

JUNIOR TECHNICIAN TRAINING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A total of 446 junior technicians graduated yesterday on completion of a six-month technical training conducted under the joint auspices of the Commission for Higher Education and the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The subject matter which the trainees were taught comprised theoretical and practical knowledge in technical fields such as general mechanics, vehicle maintenance, electricity, metallurgy and agro-mechanics. Expenses for training were obtained from the European Economic Community (EEC). The educational officials expressed gratitude to all those who extended assistance for the success of the programme. The graduates, it was learnt, will be assigned to state farms, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the Ministry of Transport and Communications and other agencies. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 8]

NATION REPORTEDLY AT 'CROSSROADS OF SURVIVAL'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Rex Quartey: "The Realities of Our Time"]

[Excerpts]

THE excitement, euphoria and the merry-making which marked the 1st year in office of the Limann Administration will soon erode into the arms of History. Today the hard, grim, depressive realities stare us in the face. A lot seems to be achieved on PAPER. The Minority Parties have never minced words in criticizing the actions of the Government whenever they have felt the need and the inspiration to do so.

The U.N.C.P.N.P. alliance has been abrogated. The impasse of the afloat officers of the Black Star Line is still in limbo. One seems however to be impressed by the candour and frankness with which the President faced the recent Press Conference; he admitted disappointments in certain sensitive areas and as expected hoped for improvement in the years ahead.

One is not unmindful of the wrecked economy which the Government inherited; one is sympathetic to the Government for inheriting empty coffers as a legacy. Our foreign ex-

change position, we are daily told, is in a very bad shape. But I believe that it is a cliché to drum on rooftops that we are richly endowed with mighty natural and human resources; the brain migration is climbing to high disturbing levels.

Our industries are producing at low capacity. Inputs are woefully lacking. The queueing hysteria is still with us. The future may be bright but the picture is very gloomy and bleak today. Crying for permanent repairs — the "potwells" are getting more deeper, destructive and treacherous

to both motorists and vehicles. The meandering taxi queues are acutely frustrating and time-wasting. Enough room is not created for creativity and initiative. The Schools are without textbooks.

Ghana A.D 1980 is at the crossroads of survival. We have travelled a long way since independence. We have inspired others to greatness. Unfortunately we lost our bearing and lustre. By divine grace, we are back again to Civilian Rule, armed with a formidable Constitution.

But how soon shall we replace the thick tears on the faces of the starving masses with joyous smiles of satisfaction, hardwork, motivation and economic prosperity? The numerous protocol agreements signed, plans and any blue print for economic recovery and rejuvenation should begin to show real results now to drown the near despair, gloom, frustration, apathy and the pessimism which seem to have engulfed us.

IRAQI MOTIVES IN WAR WITH IRAN QUESTIONED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The War for What?"]

[Text] The war going on between Iran and Iraq poses serious questions for the world. But fortunately, the reasons why the war may go on and the reasons why it must end seem to be equally weighed.

One must at the moment discount big-power interest in either the outbreak of the war or in its continuation, since destabilization in the oil-rich Gulf region cannot really mean any sense to anyone.

There is no doubt that Iraq caused the war or wanted it. This must be seen in Iraq's unilateral abrogation last week of the Algiers Pact (1975) between the two countries which ceded pockets of Iraqi territory to Iran (under the Shah) and divided the vital Shatt al-Arab estuary between the two to give port facilities to both countries.

Analysis also point out that the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, is interested in toppling Khomeini's Shi'ite revolution in Iran in order to prevent the possibility of its influence spreading into Iraq, which has a large, activist Shi'ite Muslim population.

Above all, Saddam is seen to be on a course of establishing Iraq as the regional power in the Gulf (as Iran was under the Shah).

Placed against these ambitions of the Sunni Muslim leaders who rule Iraq are what look like more powerful reasons why peace must return between the two neighbours soon enough.

Internally, the Iraqi rulers are believed to be on a suicide course in prolonging the war, because the Shi'ite Muslims make up the majority in the Iraqi armed forces.

A Coup

The Shi'ites in the Iraqi army, even if they had no sympathy for the Ayatollah's Shi'ite revolution in Iran, are thought likely to use the

war to organize a coup against Saddam Hussein's regime in order to end the long dominance of the Sunni Muslims in the political affairs of Iraq.

It is also feared that if the war escalates, each may destroy the other's oil industry in the first place. In the second place, the passage of oil through the Gulf may be blocked.

If these happen, many countries would be deprived of oil from Iraq, which is the world's second biggest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia. Oil exports from Saudi Arabia itself and from Iran, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar would be blocked. [as published]

And the unnerving possibility is also that the super-powers would come into the war eventually, particularly since politics over the Gulf has become a major element in their global confrontation.

Iraq's unilateral abrogation of the Algiers Pact is certainly illegal; it is also immoral if the importance of access to the Shatt al-Arab waterway is taken into account.

However, with Iraq reportedly willing to renegotiate the pact, most probably emphasizing its claim to the pockets of territory taken by the Shah, the Iranian authorities should find it reasonable to compromise on the territorial issue which was the immediate occasion for the war.

Saddam Hussein's other ambitions are pointless; they do not justify his course of violence that may bring serious problems to the world--and he must be told this.

CSO: 4420

UNC ALLIANCE PULL-OUT DEPLORED, UNITY URGED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The End of PNP-UNC Alliance"]

[Text] A serious evaluation of the decisions and resolutions passed by the Popular Front Party (PFP) and United National Convention (UNC) at the end of their respective week-end delegates conferences in Accra clearly indicates that a widening gap is steadily developing between the Minority Parties and the ruling People's National Party (PNP).

Unsavoury remarks and criticisms were levelled by the Minority Parties against the Government in its approach to the many and varied problems facing the country.

To cap it all, the UNC, by an overwhelming majority of 164 votes to 44, decided to abrogate its alliance with the PNP. Whatever the justification for the abrupt end of the alliance the view is being expressed in many circles that the UNC could have done with more time to learn the arts of alliance and that the two parties would, no doubt, like any other human institution, make mistakes and learn from them in the supreme interest of the nation.

On the part of the PNP, the hard facts of political life should dictate a cautious reaction to the UNC decision.

In a country of conflicting interests, political intrigues and uncertainties operating under the Constitution of our Third Republic, the PNP has got to settle down to work harder than ever before to justify the confidence reposed in it by the electorate who voted it into power. It should muster enough strength and courage to push through an effective programme in the solution of its problems and in this exercise procrastination is a great obstacle to progress.

To this end, mere assurances of greater tomorrow is not enough. What the PNP Government does in its various fields to hasten the realisation of its goals is what really matters to the people. Above all, the party

must be able to stand on its own and not look for friends and allies where they do not exist. Indeed, the PNP should never have deceived itself into thinking of a lasting wedlock between it and the UNC. The UNC itself has been bold enough to declare that it "never committed to the alliance in perpetuity."

However Mr William Ofori-Atta, leader of the UNC, is reported to have declared at the closing session of the conference that "since his party recognises the country's need for sound economy, peace and stability and firmly established constitutional and civilian rule, the supreme interest of the country would be its paramount concern. The supreme interests of the nation will always supersede purely party and personal interests."

Unity today should be our greatest concern and it is the duty of every Ghanaian, irrespective of his party affiliation, to work to strengthen this unity. Bitterness due to political differences will carry the country no where and party leaders and supporters should therefore try to control their party feelings.

Whatever arguments are advanced to justify the abrogation of the alliance, it would be interesting to know the reaction of UNC members who are holding sensitive key posts in the PNP administration.

CSO: 4420

BRAIN DRAIN CAUSED BY PARTISAN POLITICS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Rich With Knowledge"]

[Text] **GHANA**, no doubt, is one of the few African States with a large number of well-trained and adequately — educated persons.

Besides the top bracket, this country boasts of a large concentration of skilled middle-level manpower. These include technicians, teachers, nurses, all shades of artisans etc.

Again, Ghana is one of a few African States which, in recent times, have not benefited from the expertise of her children.

Consequently, this country faces all sorts of social and economic problems. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Vice-President, has criticised those "who have rich professional backgrounds but are not willing to go down to earth to help in rebuilding the country's shattered economy".

A fair comment on the Vice-President's criticism should not be restricted to the period of the PNP Administration, so we begin with the Ghanaian elite of the First Republic.

After independence, the ruling group narrowed its selection of men with expertise to loyal, faithful members or activists or functionaries. It did not matter if one possessed all the chains of degrees and professional qualifications or accumulated experience in one's field of work or area of operation; membership of the ruling class was the basic criterion.

On the fence, therefore, went the large population of experts born, bred in

Ghana with the acquisition of expert knowledge supported by the tax payer.

Then came the military interregnum of 1966. The military elite ignored the contributions and services of the learned they (military) considered "enemies of the revolution".

Meanwhile, other African countries and international agencies were gradually benefiting from the refined expertise the neglected Ghanaian was carrying about.

The Second Republic came, and the 1972 military intervention followed and the traditional pattern remained unchanged.

By the end of the SMC regime almost all men with rich professional backgrounds had left the country because of neglect and a fast-fading economy.

It is from the foregoing that attempts were made from the onset to have national administrative machinery made up of all men and women who possess proven professional expertise and intellectual ability to steer Ghana out of the hydra-headed economic mess.

It is unfortunate that that arrangement could not materialise. It is not too late, anyway and the "Graphic" calls on the Vice-President to take steps to assemble all the country's experts irrespective of one's political leaning.

It is only when this is done that Ghana can use the brains of her men and women who have rich professional backgrounds to help rebuild the country's shattered economy.

PFP POLITICIANS SPLIT OVER VALIDITY OF RESHUFFLE

AB240736 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The PFP [Popular Front Party] parliamentary chief whip, Dr Manson, has rejected a statement by Mr Kwaku Baah, former leader of the parliamentary group that changes in parliamentary portfolios can only be done by (?him). He said the recent reshuffle in portfolios by the party leader, Mr Victor Owusu, and the steering committee is well within democratic practices and norms which all democrats should respect and accept.

At a news conference in Accra, Dr Manson, MP for Dormaa, asked Mr Kwaku Baah to accept decisions of the highest authority of the party. He emphasized that the question as to who is the leader of the PFP parliamentary group has been settled by the appointment of Mr Odoi-Sykes, MP for Ashiedu-Keteke. Dr Manson explained that after the election in 1979, all the PFP MP's elected agreed to accept shadow portfolios assigned to them by Mr Victor Owusu. He said Mr Baah's leadership of the PFP parliamentary group was confirmed by Mr Victor Owusu and the steering committee in a letter which stated that the appointment was for 1 year and that it was subject to review. The same letter confirmed other appointments and nobody raised an objection. Dr Manson said it should therefore not have been difficult for Mr Baah to accept the changes in responsibility.

Meanwhile, Mr Kwaku Baah has said that his removal as leader of the PFP parliamentary group was a unilateral decision taken by the party's leader, Mr Victor Owusu, Mr Da Rocha, and seven out of the 29 members of the steering committee. Addressing a general meeting of the party in his constituency at Nkawaw, Mr Kwaku Baah said since the steering committee is not properly constituted, the decision to remove him is [word indistinct]. He maintained that he is still the leader of the PFP parliamentary group. Mr Kwaku Baah noted that dictatorship is creeping into the top hierarchy of the party. He urged party members who believe in democracy to stand against anyone who arrogates to himself the power to run the party as his personal property. Mr Kwaku Baah said the current rift in the party is a result of the stand against the party's leadership, which contributed to the dismal performance in last year's elections. He added that the PFP has no hope for forming a government in future under the leadership of Mr Victor Owusu.

BRIEFS

DPRK OFFICIAL PRESS CONFERENCE--Kim Bang Mun, counsellor of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), has said that despite the difficulties facing Ghana the country has the resources to develop within the shortest possible time. He noted that the difficulties "are only a guide to progress and if the people really work hard to overcome them, they will surely be on the road to prosperity." Kim Bang Mun was addressing a press conference at the DPRK Embassy in Accra yesterday to mark the Sixth Congress and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) which falls today. He said what was happening to Ghanaians today was exactly what happened in Korea some 35 years ago, but with dedication determination and united front, the workers and people of DPRK had been able to transform the country to a prosperous nation. Kim Bang Mun observed that Ghana's human and material resources were just enough to see her through the present economic difficulties. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 8]

SAVINGS FROM OIL RATIONING--Ghana saves about 200,000 gallons of petrol a day through the coupons system. This represents 20 per cent of the one million gallons the country consumes everyday. Talking to the TIMES in an interview, the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power, Prof George Benneh, said "the 20 per cent of petroleum being saved as a result of the voluntary rationing would be used as a national Petroleum Reserve." Commenting on the effect of the Iranian-Iraqi war on Ghana's petroleum supplies, the Minister explained that if the war continued for a longer period, there would be a short fall in the petroleum industry and this could lead to a scramble for the little oil available on the world market. The scramble, Prof Benneh said, could also result in the raising of prices. Sources close to the Tema Refinery said that the plant would be closed for six weeks beginning from next March for maintenance and other repair works. This would not affect the normal flow of petrol in the country. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 80 p 1]

TSIKATA WRIT CLAIMS HARASSMENT--Captain Kojo Tsikata, a retired army officer, has filed a writ at an Accra High Court seeking an order of perpetual injunction restraining the deputy director and 18 other officers of the Military Intelligence from unlawful interference with his constitutional rights to life, liberty and privacy, reports the GHANA NEWS AGENCY. The writ, filed on behalf of Captain Tsikata by Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, an Accra lawyer, also seeks to restrain the defendants from their continuing harassment and inhuman treatment of the plaintiff and damages for conspiracy against the plaintiff's fundamental human and constitutional rights. The plaintiff also claims damages for unlawful interference with those rights as well as damages for defamation and any other the court may deem fit. In a statement of claim, the plaintiff unfolded [as published] a catalogue of harassment from June 11, 1980 to October 3, 1980 and said there had been a clear and deliberate effort of inhuman and undignified treatment and harassment involving psychological torture and conspiracy against the very life of the plaintiff by the defendants contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 3]

IDA HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE LOAN--Ghana is to receive a loan of \$8.7 million from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. The loan, which is for a 2-year period, will be used to purchase spare parts to rehabilitate broken down equipment of the Ghana Highway Authority. It is part of a total credit of \$25 million granted the government under the third highway emergency maintenance project. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

CHINESE TECHNICAL AID RICE PROJECTS DETAILED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] BLANTYRE
Tuesday

RICE, which for a long time was grown on a small scale, has now steadily become a staple food and is bringing a lot of cash to the pockets of local farmers throughout the country.

This is mainly as the result of the technical co-operation between Malawi and the Republic of China.

The co-operation in this field began in 1965 when the two countries signed an agreement on technical co-operation in agriculture. Under the agreement, the Government of the Republic of China sent an agricultural mission to this country in December, the same year.

The mission opened up a farm at Karonga in the Northern Region, demonstrating to local farmers improved techniques in the cultivation of rice and other crops.

Because of the success of the demonstration work performed by the Chinese agricultural technicians at Karonga, the Government of Malawi in October 1966 requested the Chinese Government to develop a rice scheme at Njala in Zomba District.

From 1967 to 1969, the Chinese Agricultural Mission developed a number of rice schemes from the Northern Region to Southern Region at such places as Hara, Wovwe, Limphasa, and Tangadzi.

Besides doing farm demonstration work, the mission also assists local farmers in opening up waste land for farming, constructing irrigation systems in the process.

According to a brief report on Chinese Agricultural Mission of

January this year, the largest rice scheme so far the Chinese Agricultural Mission had developed is the Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme at Mpheta in Machinga District.

Construction of the scheme started in May 1972 and was completed in December 1975.

Construction of the Bua Irrigation Rice Scheme in Nkhosakota, started in May, 1975 and is expected to be completed in December 1980. Rice

paddies in this scheme will total 750 acres when completed in December.

Nkhate Rice Irrigation Scheme was launched in 1978 in Chief Makhwira's area, about 20 miles east of Chikwawa Boma. It has 600-acre piece of arable land earmarked to benefit economically over 3,000 people in the area on smallholder farming scale.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission, at the request of the Ministry of Youth and Culture, also assists the Malawi Young Pioneers in carrying out their Vegetable production programme.

Spearhead vegetable farms in Blantyre and Lilongwe produce a variety of vegetables for the local market and for export as well.

Previously there were 12 rice schemes, either opened or technically assisted by the Chinese Agricultural Mission, throughout the country, however, eight of them were turned over to the Government of Malawi in early 1977.

Chinese agricultural technicians, however, at times visit these schemes to see whether local farmers need assistance. At present, rice schemes in Nkhosakota, Kaporo, Zomba and Chikwawa, and vegetable farms in Blantyre, Dedza and Lilongwe are under direct technical assistance of the Chinese Agricultural Mission.

As of December 1979 the Chinese Agricultural Mission had developed a total of 4,750 acres of rice paddies in this country.

The Chinese also assist technically in the cultivation of rice and other crops in farm schemes developed by the Government of Malawi, which cover 11,300 acres.

A total of 34,000 tons of rice from these schemes was reaped in 1979, compared to 29,539 tons from 1966.

With a view to providing Government agricultural workers and local farmers with advanced agriculture know-how, particularly in the cultivation of rice, the Chinese Agricultural Mission established a training centre at Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme, incidentally the Mission's headquarters as well.

The training centre has facilities for 30 trainees at a time. Trainees are chosen by the Government of Malawi. They are as follows:

Senior Government agricultural workers: Those who are college graduates receive four weeks on — job training in theory as well as practical work.

Junior Government agricultural workers: Those who are secondary school graduates receive a four-month training programme, of which 80 per cent is field practice. The trainees are then assigned by the Government to rice schemes as junior agricultural workers after completion of their course.

Local farmers: Those farmers wishing to acquire a plot in the rice scheme receive a six-month field training.

A total of 7,204 persons so far had received agricultural training in the training centre. Of these, 1,024 were Government agricultural workers, according to the report.

Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme, some 25.6 kilometres northeast of

Zomba, covers 1,250 acres of rice paddies.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission built an irrigation system for this scheme, which enables the Domasi River to water 350 acres of paddy during the dry season, and a drain for the overflowing water from rice paddies during the rainy season.

At present, there are 1,432 farmers in this scheme. Of these, 145 are Malawi Young Pioneers.

On the average, every farmer has at least an acre of paddy. One acre yields 28 bags of rice (72 kilogram per a bag), according to statistics conducted in the past three years.

Water from Domasi River is used to irrigate some 350 to 400 acres.

Since rice is also grown during the dry season, the farmers thus get to have two crops a year.

Before the construction of the Domasi scheme, there were only about 500 inhabitants in the Mpheta area.

However, the area's population has increased to more than 6,000 as a result of the completion of the project. — MANA

CSO: 4420

IMPROVED FACILITIES NOTED AT CHIPOKA HARBOR

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] LILONGWE
Wednesday

CHIPOKA Harbour is at a point of interchange between lake and rail traffic and it is important to the through transport of agricultural produce from the Northern Region and inputs to the North.

Chipoka is a southern terminal of the Malawi Railways Lake Service. Monkey Bay is the other.

When the Life President travelled to Chipoka yesterday to commission the newly assembled ship, he found that the harbour has better facilities than it did in the past.

The need to improve the harbour was identified some time ago and was made more urgent by the initiation of the Karonga and Chitipa Rural Development Project.

In 1976, however, it became clear of the urgent need to expand the port in view of the Viphya Pulp and Paper Project.

Later, the International Development Agency (IDA) of the World Bank made available funds for the development of the harbour under the rural development project.

The Government commissioned Howard Humphreys and Sons to undertake designs while contractors Ascon Limited of the Republic of Ireland carried out construction works.

The actual work on the improved harbour started in

November, 1977 and it was substantially completed in 1979. The total estimated cost was a little over K2 million.

The improvement works required the construction of a new quay wall, an 800 square meter cargo transit, a passenger shelter with ticket office and kitchen/bar space.

In order to facilitate the loading of fuel cargo onto the lake service vessels and the bunkering of vessels, a new fuel installation was constructed.

This consists of steel pipelines direct from the Oilcom Depot south of the port area to the quay tide with an additional storage facility for diesel and petrol for the lake service.

Timber-piled dolphins were constructed to provide an additional berth for the loading of fuel cargo.

Water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment, an electricity supply by diesel generator and fire fighting installations were provided.

Staff houses and gate houses were also constructed among other things.

A northern terminal jetty at Chilumba, Karonga, was the first to be constructed and it was

opened by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda in 1973.

It is anticipated that these improvements along with the commissioning of the new ship yesterday, would enable the lake service to cope up with the volume of cargo and passengers forecast at least until 1985, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of Transport and Communications here.

Further expansion may be necessary later to cater for specific projects such as the Viphya Pulp and Paper Project, the spokesman said. —MANA

BRIEFS

CENSUS FIGURES--Zomba Wednesday--Final results of the population census conducted throughout the country between September 20 and October 10 in 1977, were released here today. In a press release, a spokesman of the Commissioner for Census and Statistics said here that the final population of Malawi was 5,547,460. "This represented a 37-per-cent increase over the 1966 population census which had put the country's population at 4,039,583," he said. He explained that the final figure for males in the 1977 population census was 2,673,589 while that of females stood at 2,873,871. "The population census was undertaken at the direction of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, and its success was due to the usual readiness of the people of Malawi to follow the Ngwazi's advice, in this case, by cooperating with the enumerators," the spokesman said. The spokesman also thanked all persons and organisations who worked on the census, particularly headmasters and teachers who acted as enumerators.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

TRAORE ON ECONOMY, WESTERN SAHARA, NONALIGNMENT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Sep 80 pp 3,6

[Interview with General Moussa Traore by the British press agency REUTER]

[Excerpts] Mali's internal situation, party life, economic problems, the Western Sahara and the issue of nonalignment were the topics of an important interview given by General Moussa Traore to the British press agency REUTER. We are printing below the responses of the President of the Republic in their entirety.

[Question] Mr President, in your New Year's message, you yourself said that 1980 would be a difficult year for Mali. In reality, it seems that this year has not been an easy one. Have the difficulties encountered reached or surpassed your predictions?

[Answer] In stating in my New Year's message that 1980 would be a difficult year for Mali, my purpose was not to make forecasts, but to bring to the Malians' attention the necessity of taking adequate measures in order to face the difficult economic situation. Two measures seemed indispensable to me; to reduce the expenses of government, especially by fighting wastefulness, and to make some readjustments in the economy in order to correct certain imbalances, so that the national economy would not stagnate. These methods would necessarily have direct consequences on the standard of living of our citizens and would require new sacrifices. It was my duty to solemnly inform the nation.

[Question] The scholastic and student crisis was undoubtedly one of the main events of this year. Don't you think that the authorities had a share in the responsibility for the successive outbreaks of the crisis everytime one had the impression that it was settled?

[Answer] At the present time, the major preoccupation of the Malian people is not so much to place responsibility, but to provide for the future of Malian education and the future of our children. Believe me, we consider this a very serious task towards which the government is actively working. Meanwhile, the government has clearly resolved to accept its responsibilities in this crisis, in order to assure the normal functioning of Malian education.

[Question] It is publicly rumored that the assigning in your new government of the portfolios of National Education and the Interior to the military shows your intention of dealing severely with this problem when school opens. What do you think?

[Answer] What doesn't the public opinion say... It is not the first time in our country that the portfolios of Education and the Interior have been given to the military. In any case, I have a clear idea of my mission towards the people. Being responsible for the smooth functioning of institutions, I have by virtue of this, the duty to assure that the country will develop in order, harmony and accord.

[Question] What was and what should be the role of the only party, the Democratic Union of the Malian People, whose structural weakness, in your own words, was dramatically revealed by previous events?

[Answer] The role of the party is and will be a role of directing, mobilizing and educating the Malian people in order to satisfy their deepest aspirations. Our party is young, less than two years old. Steps have already been taken to make it more dynamic and effective. The Emergency Congress which will be held very shortly must answer this need of vitalizing the party, and of mobilizing party members around its objectives.

[Question] In spite of these events, Mali has not often been spared by inflation nor by the constant rise in oil prices and its consequences, nor by the whims of the climate. What exactly is the present situation?

[Answer] Mali, like other countries of the Sahel, has been affected by the international economic crisis and the unfortunate effects of the hazards of the climate. From 1975 to 1980, oil prices have climbed at a dizzying rate. The grain shortage has been put at 269,000 tons for the 1979-1980 season. We must confront this deficit, but we must also take other emergency measures such as saving the livestock that is seriously endangered by the lack of water and the shortage of grazing land, protecting farming and harvesting, and reinforcing the services responsible for environmental protection and the struggle against desertification. In brief, a comprehensive program of water conservation and rehabilitation of the Sahel.

[Question] They are also saying that uranium will soon be mined. The West is also talking of diamonds and of cooperation with a Western European country in this area.

[Answer] The mining of uranium!...It is one of our many hopes. Mali's partners, who are the beneficiaries of search permits in this field, are now doing on-site work. This also goes for the search for diamonds.

[Question] And the search for oil?

[Answer] It is continuing in conjunction with permits granted to several foreign oil companies.

[Question] What solution do you advocate for the settlement of the conflict in the Western Sahara, after the majority vote in Freetown?

[Answer] Actually, in Freetown, the request for admission of the RASD (Arab Saharan Democratic Republic) obtained 26 votes out of 50 member states, which was a simple majority as required by Article 28 of the OAU Charter. This is not a question of interpretation, which could lead to differences in opinion, but a fundamental, established fact which must be recognized. But as I have already stressed, the admission is not an end in itself. After this majority vote, Mali's opinion is that the solution must take into account two main ideas:

First, all parties, and I repeat all parties, affected as well as concerned parties, must admit and accept the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination, and agree that, as the Monrovia resolution of the Organization of African Unity very pertinently stated, the people of the Western Sahara have not yet exercised their right to self-determination.

Secondly, when all the parties have agreed upon this principle, everyone must acknowledge that it is in the interest of all the states of the region that the basis for this self-determination must be peaceful. If all the parties have agreed upon the self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara, as declared by the Organization of African Unity, there will only be a question of terms and conditions left to consider.

[Question] Mali is considered one of the few countries that is really non-aligned. What are the advantages of this?

[Answer] To answer your question "what advantages does Mali derive from a policy of non-alignment?", I say that the advantage cited above seems to me to be self-sufficient. Mali will honor its commitments. Our country freely created with 16 other countries the Nonaligned Movement and it participated freely in the preparation of the OAU Charter, which includes nonalignment among its basic principles. In few words, it is in complete sovereignty that Mali is carrying out an uncompromising and vigorous policy of nonalignment.

9671

CSO: 4400

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH USSR ISSUED ON HEALTH COOPERATION

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 13-14 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Dr N'Golo Traore, minister of Public Health and Social Services, returned to Bamako Tuesday morning at the conclusion of an official visit to the USSR made on the invitation of the Soviet Government. Upon leaving the airplane, the minister of health was welcomed by S.E.M. Malik Fazilov, Soviet ambassador to Mali, who was accompanied by his wife and several workers from the Department of Health.

During its stay in Moscow, the Malian delegation had two working meetings with Soviet Department of Health officials. Their work was officially brought to a close with a final communique which appears in this article.

Throughout its visit, the Malian delegation had the occasion to observe the high level of medical care in the USSR.

We will present a detailed review of this visit in our next editions.

Final Communique

On the invitation of the Soviet minister of Public Health, a five member Malian delegation, led by Dr N'Golo Traore, minister of Public Health and Social Services, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 28 August to 8 September 1980.

During its visit to the Soviet Union, the Malian delegation held meetings with the Soviet minister of Public Health Academician B.V. Petrovski, with the Soviet vice minister of Public Health, Dr D.D. Venedictov and with the vice president of the State Commission on Foreign Economic Relations, I.I. Tchernichev.

At these meetings, opinions were exchanged on the present state of and the prospects for further development of public health in the USSR and in the Republic of Mali and on Soviet-Malian cooperation in the area of public health.

The two parties noted the great deal of attention given by their governments to the questions of public health protection and expressed their satisfaction with Soviet-Malian cooperation in the area of public health. The Malian delegation is pleased with the excellent work Soviet specialists are doing in Malian medical facilities and with the help the USSR has given in the area of the training of national medical staff.

The two delegations exchanged views on greater international cooperation in the field of public health, including the OMS (Malian Health Organization).

Minister N'Golo Traore expounded on the problems and difficulties that exist in his country's public health sector, especially stressing the training and continued improvement of medical personnel and the reconstruction of a group of medical facilities. Much attention was given by the Soviet party to the problems set forth by the Malian party and they promised to send a group of experts to Mali for this reason.

The Malian delegation had the opportunity to visit medical facilities in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Tashkent and Samarkand.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the visit and their certainty that it will aid in fruitful future cooperation in the field of public health between the two countries.

The minister of Public Health and Social Services of the Republic of Mali, Dr N'Golo Traore, also expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome extended to his delegation during their stay in the USSR and invited the Soviet minister of Public Health, Academician Petrovski, to visit the Republic of Mali.

9671

CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ISRAEL ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization devoted the entire week of 21-27 August 1980 to Palestine, and decided to make the present year, year 1400 of the hegira, the year of the holy city of Jerusalem (Al Qods).

The justification for this initiative was further reinforced by the latest developments in the Middle East situation. The entire world is opposed to the Israeli authorities' policy of Judaization of Al Qods. The progressive world is working towards the strengthening of the Palestinian people's resistance in Jerusalem and in occupied Palestine. Year after year, the international community has called for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and the annulment of the measures of annexation and alteration of the character of Jerusalem.

Today, Mali is following with great concern the present development of the Middle East problem, the Palestinian question, and more particularly, the serious dangers that imperil the holy city of Jerusalem. The basic law promulgated by the Israeli government proclaiming reunified Jerusalem as the eternal and indivisible capital of the Hebrew state is a challenge to the whole world. Unfortunately, it is not the first that Zionism is sending to world opinion.

The Israeli settlements, the Judaization of the Palestinian and occupied Arab territories, the repeated Israeli violations of the rights of man and the refusal to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are integral parts of a far-reaching colonialist plot meant to take possession of Palestine in its entirety and a part of the neighboring Arab territories.

A so-called concern for security and futile historical pretexts have been given as justifications for the state of affairs. In reality, Israel's objectives are neither peace nor security, but domination and expansion.

Since 1948, when the Jewish state was founded, there have been many violations; including violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, violations of provisions of international law, of the Universal Declaration

of the Rights of Man, and the Geneva accords on the protections of civilians in times of war. This warmongering and arrogant attitude is the most serious obstacle to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Because of its historical conscience and its regard for human values, Mali denounces these acts which go against the most basic of ethics.

The holy city of Jerusalem remains engraved in our hearts as the sacred place where the Prophet ascended; the place which inspired our deepest and loftiest spiritual beliefs and traditions.

Because of these historical and spiritual reasons that make Jerusalem infinitely dear to our hearts, the act of the Israeli parliament is an intolerable challenge that the future will condemn.

9671

CSO: 4400

MAL I

BRIEFS

ILO FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--The signing ceremony for a loan agreement amounting to about 300 million Malian francs between Mali and the ILO took place this morning at the Ministry of Planning. This amount is the first part of a loan for the financing of a special program of reforestation projects in some Sahelian towns, designed to boost the Malian economy and create job opportunities for the local populations. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH HUNGARY ISSUED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 22 to 24 September 1980. President Losonczi was accompanied by his wife.

The president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary was warmly and enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Maputo, demonstrating the great friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Hungarian peoples.

During his visit, President Losonczi laid a floral wreath at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and took part in a huge mass rally in the district of Bagamoyo. He also paid a visit to the Revolutionary Museum and learned about the life of the Mozambican people and their revolutionary engagement in the consolidation of their political and economic independence and the building of socialism.

Presidents Machel and Losonczi held official discussions in which they exchanged views and experiences regarding the process of socialist development in their countries. They also analyzed the international situation and discussed the strengthening and development of relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary, relations characterized by international solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the discussions, on behalf of Mozambique, were:

1. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the PRELIMO Party, secretary of the PRELIMO Central Committee for economic policy, and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly.

2. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs.
3. Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee, minister of planning and minister of agriculture.
4. Salomao Munguambe, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign trade.
5. Gaspar Mateus Dzimba, deputy of the People's Assembly, secretary of state for the cashew industry.
6. Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for the fishing industry.
7. Valeriano Ferrao, deputy to the People's Assembly and secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.
8. Francisco Loforte, deputy to the People's Assembly, national director of building materials in the Ministry of Housing and Public Works.
9. Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation.
10. Felisberto Lukanga, director of [the Department for] Socialist Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
11. Luis Costa, national director of food industries, Ministry of Industry and Energy.
12. Rui Ribeiro, national director for animal husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture.
13. Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
14. Edgar Ribeiro, national director of construction technology, Ministry of Housing and Public Works.
15. Inusse Normahomed, national director of cadre training, Ministry of Health.
16. Inocencio Matavele, chief of the Directorate of the Metalworking Industry, Ministry of Industry and Energy.
17. Marina Pancas, deputy to the Maputo Provincial Assembly, provincial director of agriculture (Maputo).

18. Henny de Almeida Matos, director of MOTECNICA in the National Planning Commission.

19. Rainho da Silva, chief of pharmaceutical services in the Ministry of Health.

20. Stella Pinto, Bank of Mozambique.

21. Artur Jamo, official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Representing Hungary were:

1. D. Etelka Keseru, minister of light industry.

2. Dr Gabor Soos, secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

3. Robert Garai, vice minister of foreign relations.

4. Dr Tibor Melega, vice minister of foreign trade.

5. Gabor Suto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary.

6. Jozsef Varkonyi, ambassador, director of department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

7. Vilmos Meszaros, vice president of the National Organization of Industrial Cooperatives (OKSZ).

8. Dr Andras More, director of the foreign relations department of the Ministry of Light Industry.

9. Imre Dosztanyi, department director of the Office of Information of the Council of Ministers.

10. Imre Szekacs, director general of the Organization of International Technical-Scientific Cooperation (TESCO).

11. Dr Sandor Perjes, general counsel, underdirector of department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

President Losonczi reported to President Machel on the achievements of the Hungarian people in building socialism under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He also referred to the fraternal cooperation of the People's Republic of Hungary with the socialist countries, and the cordial relations with the nonaligned countries, as well as Hungary's support to the national liberation movements.

President Machel highly praised the great achievements of the Hungarian people in building an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He voiced his appreciation for the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Hungary, directed toward international rapprochement and consolidation of world peace and security, toward the strengthening of the international workers' movement and in support of the National Liberation Movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

President Machel informed President Losonczi about the successes of the Mozambican people, led by the FRELIMO Party, in transforming the social life and establishing the structures of the popular democratic state, in accordance with the decisions of the Third FRELIMO Congress, and in building a socialist society in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He also reported on the political and organizational offensive now in progress in the country, and stressed its importance in carrying out the tasks defined by the FRELIMO Party for the 1980/1990 decade, considered the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

President Machel asked President Losonczi to express to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the people of the People's Republic of Hungary the gratitude of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique for their prompt response to the Mozambican Government's appeal for international assistance in combating the effects of the drought prevailing in Mozambique. That response is further proof of the internationalist spirit of the Hungarian people.

He also reported on the peaceful foreign policy of the FRELIMO Party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, directed toward strengthening the unity of the world revolutionary movement and consolidating the forces that struggle for full independence on the African continent, against the imperialist attempts to divide the African states and to set them against one another.

President Losonczi had high praise for the achievements of the Mozambican people, led by their vanguard party, FRELIMO, in building the material and ideological foundations for socialism and in strengthening the security and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He noted his government's concern for the consolidation and development of the socialist countries on the African continent, and praised the foreign policy of Mozambique, directed against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, for international pacification and for world peace and security. He lauded the efforts and the active role of the People's Republic of Mozambique in strengthening the non-aligned movement.

The two chiefs of state analyzed the international situation and observed with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries are identical with respect to the major international issues.

They were pleased to note that the world revolutionary process is going forward and that countries of the four continents are building socialism to achieve the happiness and welfare of their peoples. They observed the progress of peoples throughout the world in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. They particularly stressed the importance of the victories of the people of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua and Afghanistan, altering the balance of power in favor of peace, democracy and social progress.

They also observed, however, that world imperialism had not given up its intent to dominate the peoples. To this end, the imperialists undermine the pacification process, foment the Cold War, develop the arms race and interfere in the internal affairs of other states. The two chiefs of state vehemently condemned the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist powers, whose goal is to create foci of tension, threatening international peace and security.

The two parties praised the efforts and proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, aimed at achieving demilitarization and disarmament throughout the world, particularly in Europe. They stressed the importance of continued negotiations on strategic arms limitation, as well as the need for ratification of the SALT-2 accord.

Analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the two chiefs of state observed that the balance of power in the region is in favor of the forces of liberation and progress. In this regard, both parties hailed the victory of the Zimbabwean people over colonial and racist domination. They praised the national government constituted after Zimbabwe's independence and noted their conviction that it is vital to maintain the unity of all the Zimbabwean people in order to consolidate national independence and to rebuild the country, to insure it will have peace and social progress.

President Losonczi paid special homage to the internationalist support given by the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Zimbabwean people in their struggle to liberate their country.

The two chiefs of state praised the achievements of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative, in the struggle against the colonial and racist occupation of their country, and they reaffirmed their support for and militant solidarity with the Namibian people in their just and legitimate aspiration for self-determination and national independence. In this regard, they strongly denounced the maneuvers of the South African racist regime, which is occupying the country illegally, and of South Africa's imperialist allies. They reiterated that any political solution to this problem must conform to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

The two leaders reaffirmed their support for and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, against racism

and the system of apartheid. They condemned the repressive action of the racist government of Pretoria against the South African people, and denounced the Bantustanization of South Africa. They condemned the imperialist powers' support to South Africa, in violation of UN resolutions, support aimed at the expansion of the Pretoria regime's military and nuclear power, constituting a threat to the security of the countries in the region and to world peace. They strongly condemned the attacks perpetrated by racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

The two leaders reaffirmed their support for transformation of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone of peace, and called for the dismantling of the military bases in the region. In this regard, they condemned the imperialist attempts to establish new bases in the Indian Ocean and on the African continent.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, both parties resolutely condemned the capitulatory Camp David accords. They particularly condemned the negotiations regarding Palestinian autonomy, based on this accord, which seeks to give the appearance of legality to the Israeli occupation of Arab land.

Both parties reiterated that a just and lasting solution can be reached only with the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territory occupied since 1967, recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and creation of an independent state. They also expressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

They condemned Israel's illegal decision to proclaim the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The two chiefs of state saluted the victories of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to consolidate national independence. They condemned the imperialist provocations and aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and voiced their support for the revolutionary government of that country.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and also reaffirmed the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to occupy its place in the United Nations and other international bodies.

They hailed the victory of the democratic revolutionary forces in Nicaragua and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries for their democratic rights and social freedom, against the military dictatorships imposed and supported by North American imperialism.

The two parties recognized the positive role of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. They also stressed the importance and the role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against these evils and for the consolidation of national independence and inter-African cooperation.

They spoke against the imperialist maneuvers to perpetuate the present system of international economic relations, and in favor of the establishment of a new international economic order, based on equality, mutual interest and respect for the right of peoples to possession and use of their natural resources.

Both parties stressed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating world peace and security, and reiterated their adherence to the principles and goals defined in the United Nations Charter.

The two parties examined in detail the status of their bilateral relations. They stressed that the fraternal cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party plays a decisive role in the rapid development of relations between the Mozambican and Hungarian peoples. They concluded that the meetings between the highest party and government leaders of the two countries are very important to the expansion of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation.

They noted with satisfaction that the discussions, conducted in a cordial atmosphere and with full identity of views, have helped to strengthen relations between the two countries. They determined to promote an exchange of delegations in various areas in order to expand the fraternal relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary assured that the Mozambican people may continue to rely on the Hungarian people's solidarity and internationalist cooperation in carrying out their program to build socialism. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the government and the people of Hungary are fully prepared to develop an exchange of experiences, looking to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

During the visit, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary, constituting a solid foundation for the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and contributing to strengthening the common struggle for peace and socialism. Other important agreements were also signed, which will strengthen multilateral cooperation between the two brother countries.

In his own name and on behalf of his delegation, President Losonczi expressed to President Machel his appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome and brotherly hospitality offered by the Mozambican people during his stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, speaking for Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and in his own name, invited Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SNASP MEMBER ACCIDENT VICTIM--According to information received by NOTICIAS DA BEIRA from informed sources, a member of the National People's Security Service, Filipe Juma, was found yesterday morning lying in the street at an undetermined location; he was taken to the emergency room of the Beira Central Hospital and was admitted at around 0700 hours in the orthopedics section of the hospital. We were able to determine that the 22-year old man, a bachelor, son of Juma and Isabel Abdala, was born in Cabo Delgado and is a resident of Beira. His address is Pensao Moderna, Mouzinho Albuquerque Avenue. He is occupying bed No 3 in the first room of the orthopedics section. We were informed that the SNASP member is suffering from a fracture of the cranium and cerebral contusions. According to available information, Filipe Juma's body was reportedly seen at approximately 0600 lying in the street in a blood-soaked shirt. Sources contacted by our reporter raised the possibility that he may have been the victim of a hit-and-run accident. However, this version has not been confirmed. Additional information disclosed that Beira police authorities opened an investigation into the case as early as yesterday. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST HEADLONG RUSH INTO INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 7 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Independence"]

[Text] At some time or other Southwest Africa must and will, of course, become independent. But the way some individuals and organizations view, conceive and broadcast this fact is really ridiculous, not to say ludicrous.

With all the ruckus being raised one would swear that Southwest Africa had to make a mad dash for independence. It bears too close a resemblance to change for its own sake. Everything must now be purely and simply "recast" and people are racking their brains to come up with all sorts of councils, committees, unions, etc., for "SWA/Namibia," determining whether things are genuinely what they should be. And lurking in the wings is South Africa.

It is really great for people and businesses and subsidiaries and things to want to be independent in this way. But why the frantic rush? Who is chasing anyone? It is as though an authentic condition of independence were now really materializing. But that simply is not the case. On the surface everything seems to be and has become "independent," but below the surface it is a different tune.

For example, there is a certain bank that makes one appear important as so-and-so from "SWA/Namibia." But it always has to communicate with Pretoria to get authorization before making any arrangements for a customer.

Southwest Africa wants independence not quasi-independence. We will not be bluffed into independence.

We do not want a "glossy paper independence" and we do not want to become a banana republic where everyone thinks everything is hunky-dory when in fact things are deteriorating. Such is the typical African pattern. May Southwest Africa be spared that!

CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT--In early November, SWA/Namibia will have its first fishing patrol boat come into Walvis Bay harbor. But it will have to be registered under a foreign flag. Since SWA/Namibia still does not have a flag of its own, the vessel has to sail under South Africa's flag until independence. Secretary for Economic Affairs Piet Kruger will fly to Gibraltar on Sunday to take delivery of the vessel. It had been purchased earlier for nearly 4 million rands some months ago. The coast guard boat's technical parameters and equipment are impressive: 45 meters long; 2,000 nautical mile range at top speed of 15 knots; 3,000 nautical mile range at lower speed; stabilizers; satellite navigation system; radar; echo depth sounder; radios, etc. The vessel can also be used for sea rescue operations because it is double-ended and extremely maneuverable. It was built in a German shipyard and has up till now been active mostly in the Mediterranean. Kruger opined that it would cost nearly 6 or 7 million rands to have it built today. The vessel can accommodate a crew of 20. Once it reaches Walvis Bay it will be somewhat modified to make it suitable for research operations. In his interview with AZ [ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] Kruger stated that it will carry a crew of from 11 to 13 individuals. It will first be necessary to declare a 200-mile zone in order to effectively protect Southwest Africa's fishing grounds. A name still has to be found for the new coast guard vessel, but its inspectors can demand boarding rights onto any trawler or fishing boat of countries belonging to the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF). All the same, Southwest Africa has no legal recourse against those who violate certain agreements under the ICSEAF. Once SWA/Namibia does proclaim a 200-mile zone a single patrol boat will, of course, no longer suffice. It will then be necessary to consider aerial surveillance. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4403

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO INVEST OIL MONEY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

THE Federal Government has been called upon to invest a greater part of the country's oil revenue in the industries in the country.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ), Chief Mike Olu Pearse, said this on Monday in Lagos while declaring open the ninth National Oil Seminar.

Chief Pearse said that such an action would be in pursuance of the country's self-reliance policy.

The week-long seminar, which is being attended by over 25 journalists, researchers and scholars from all over the country, is jointly organised by the Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) Limited and the NIJ.

He declared: "We cannot remain forever a dumping ground for the manufactures of other nations."

Chief Pearse thought that it would not be in the country's economic interest to be contented with the present role of "professional distributors and commissioned agents."

He added that Nigerians had often complained that their overseas friends determined the prices of their raw materials and dictated the costs of the products they made from them.

Chief Pearse wondered how Nigerians could expect a better treatment when they chose to export their primary products instead of processing them at home.

He declared: "We must as a nation take our destiny in our hands."

He also urged Nigerians to start thinking seriously about the numerous by-products of crude oil and urged participants to be concerned about the future of the oil industry in the country.

According to him, this was necessary because

the industrialised countries were busy looking for alternative sources of energy to replace oil which they considered "an expensive commodity."

Chief Pearse also advocated having energy correspondents on the media staff corps.

SAPELE, ONNE PORTS TO BE DEVELOPED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Aliu Zubair]

[Text]

TWO major ports — Sapele, in Bendel State, and Onne, in Rivers State — are to be developed by the Federal Government at a cost of \$178 million.

Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday, the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, told the Press at the beginning of the Nigerian Ports Authority, silver jubilee celebrations, that the Sapele port, being modernised at a cost of \$48 million was expected to be completed in two years.

"This," the Minister said, "is in pursuit of President Shagari's promise to the people of Bendel State and the Federal Government's programme of intensive development of the inland waterways transportation potentials of the Delta area."

Alhaji Dikko explained that as part of its projects in the Eastern sector of the country, the NPA had built a new port of six main-line berths in Calabar.

The four main-line berths at the Port Harcourt ports had been expanded to 10, he added.

Further extension of the old site of Port Harcourt port, Alhaji Dikko said, was being hindered by land shortage.

The Minister said that the Onne port was being built at a cost of \$130 million.

Operations

The port is to have six berths with container and roll-on, roll-off facilities.

It is expected to serve the Ajaokuta Steel Mills.

On the authority's second and third extension projects, Alhaji Dikko disclosed that Lagos Port had been expanded to 20 berths.

The Minister announced that cargo coming in and out of Nigeria had been effectively decentralised.

This is to assist all importers and exporters to achieve faster and cheaper operations and enable the country to achieve optimum spread of traffic between ports.

Other plans to further modernise operation were that the NPA is currently installing bulk handling facilities for cement and grains in the ports of Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt.

NLC REPORTED BACKING DOWN ON MINIMUM WAGE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 24

[Excerpt] The Nigerian Labour Congress is to shelve action on the N300 minimum wage pending legislation on the issue by the National Assembly.

A decision to this effect was reached last week at an emergency meeting of the National Executive Council of NLC. The meeting was attended by the general secretaries and presidents of the 42 industrial unions.

At a meeting of NEC of NLC last month, after the withdrawal of the congress from the Tripartite Talks on the minimum wage, the meeting was slated for last week probably to assess the discussion with President Shehu Shagari.

The congress also at that meeting expressed its willingness to discuss the minimum wage with the President when it said that all other government organs handling the matter had not made any meaningful move to meet up with the congress's demands.

It is not known if the delegation of NLC mandated to meet the President at the last NEC meeting did had an audience with the President, results of which should have been the core of last week's meeting. [as published]

For a minimum wage to be legally enforceable, the congress resolved, it must be an Act of the National Assembly. A House of Representatives Committee on Labour under the chairmanship of Mr Bassey Etinam, is currently taking evidences from the Industrial Unions, the Nigerian Employers Consultative Association and members of the public to enable it make recommendations to the National Assembly on the N300 minimum wage.

On the issue of car loans and basic allowances, the NLC still stands by its demand and has therefore mandated a body of the congress involved in the negotiations with the various government organs to keep up such negotiations.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

CORRUPTION OF NIGERIANS BLAMED ON ASIANS

[Editorial report] In an article entitled "Asiatic Businessmen and Nigeria's Economy" published in the Lagos English-language DAILY TIMES on page 3 of the 10 September 1980 issue, author Oguike Achonu described several incidents in which he or his friends had run into corruption by Asians in Nigeria. Most of the incidents mentioned involved Asians paying authorities to overlook illegal acts or illegal businesses.

"As [Banji] Adeyanju [author of a recent series in the DAILY TIMES on corruption] appeared to have discovered during his investigation, the corrupting influence of the Asians has many ramifications which have permeated every aspect of business life in this country. Nigerians have learnt so fast from them that even if you drive all the Asiatic businessmen out of the country, a certain measure of corruption will still remain with us. So quickly have Nigerians internalised the practice that there is hardly any measure that will purge them of it. We can however see that the Asians and other aliens are not entirely to blame. It takes two to dance a tango. If they offered and we did not accept, incidences of bribery and corruption would be minimised.

"The Asians are not all evil. As Adeyanju found out, there are a few good ones who go as far as setting up foundations to help Nigerians, are assisting in the industrialisation of the country and contributing to the economic development of Nigeria, even if as my friend believes, they come in as paupers and leave as millionaires.

"While I believe that stringent action should be taken to curb the Asians of their excesses, I would not go as far as my friend who said that if he became the President of this country, his first executive action would be to purge this country of the Asiatic malady--Idi Amin style!"

CSO: 4420

EPE STEEL FIRM MAY NOT START OFF AS SCHEDULED

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Weyinmi Ejekukor]

[Text]

THE mini-steel industry established by the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry at Epe may not take off on schedule as expected.

This is because the Lagos State Waste Disposal Board may fail to provide the major raw material—crushed car metals—needed for the industry.

Sources close to the Waste Disposal Board revealed that it was now negotiating with a foreign firm at Ilupeju, the highest bidder, to buy vehicle scraps.

It was gathered that the Federal Government's proposal to buy the crushed metals for use at the Ajaokuta Steel Industry was rejected by the Board.

The mini-steel industry was relying on the Board as its chief source of raw material for the factory.

The Waste Disposal Board has been removing derelict vehicles from Lagos roads with a crane to the car crushing plant at Iganmu where the auto crusher uses powerful hydraulic rams to flatten and reduce five cars to the size of one.

With the present development, the Epe Steel Industry which was formerly a textile factory may not find it easy to get an alternative source of raw material.

Contacted, the chairman of the Lagos Waste Disposal Board, Alhaji T. A. Mumuni, denied the allegations.

He claimed that the Federal Government did not at any time approach his Board to buy the crushed car metals.

At the office of the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry, an official at the Industrial Division refused to comment since the mini-steel industry was still at its embryo stage.

Also contacted, sources close to the Federal Ministry of Steel claimed that the ministry did not approach the Lagos State Government to buy the metals.

BRIEFS

'DAILY TIMES' BEING SUED--A top official of the DAILY TIMES, Mr Tunji Oseni, has taken the company to court. Also joined in the suit are the chairman of the company, Alhaji Magaji Dambata; the managing director, Mr Adagogo Jaja and Mr Pius Ayan, a top executive of the company. In his claims, Mr Tunji Oseni is seeking a court declaration that the appointment of Mr Iroabuchi as the Editor of the DAILY TIMES is illegal and invalid on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Also, Mr Oseni wants the court to declare that his removal as the editor of the SUNDAY TIMES is ultra vires, invalid, illegal, null and void and of no effect and should be set aside. He also contends that his deployment to Enugu, Anambra State, as the district manager, zone D, is null and void and of no effect "because it is arbitrary, oppressive, unconstitutional and invalid as the purported deployment was done 'male fide.'" [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Sep 80 p 24]

COOPERATION, AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--An Economoc protocol has been signed between Nigeria and Czechoslovakia after a three-day joint meeting which ended in Lagos. It aimed at supporting the development of Nigerian industries as a means of meeting local demand of manufactured goods as well as reducing her dependence on importation. The Minister of National Planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, signed on behalf of Nigeria while the vice-minister of Foreign Trade, and leader of the Czechoslovakia delegation, Mr Jaroslau Jakubec, endorsed on behalf of his country. Among other things discussed at the meeting were the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in engineering industries where Czechoslovakia had considerable experience. Other areas were in health and medical fields, mining and energy, and the development and management of water resources. Addressing the delegates at the closing ceremony, Mrs Oyabola said that the contents of the protocol had justified Nigeria's expectations that opportunities existed for meaningful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

RICE IMPORT LIMIT--The minister for finance, Professor Sunday Essang, has said that the federal government does not intend to flood the country with imported rice. He told newsmen at the Murtala Mohamed Airport before leaving for Calabar, Cross River State, that such mass importation of rice would cause more harm than good. The minister explained that about 100 million naira was earmarked by the federal government to be spent on rice alone, adding that anything more would be disastrous for the country. Professor Essang stated that government had restructured the distribution system of major food items in order to avoid hoarding. [Text] [ABI71605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80]

YAM, CASSAVA PLANTING THREATENED--Two of Nigeria's most important food crops--Cassava and Yam--now face a threat of possible extinction. Discussing this in Ibadan was the Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. The minister observed that this development had given appreciable concern to most households which ate cassava and yams. He lamented that the situation had not eased even with the new production techniques envisaged for yam which he said had been slow in coming. Speaking at the first symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops (Africa branch) holding at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Alhaji Gusau, said it was imperative that rapid improvements be made in the production of the two important crops. The minister regretted the recent situation in Nigeria where "two pests came in place of one just as we began to expect bumper harvest of cassava." He stated that cassava mealybug and red spiders were now known to be ravaging the crops in Central and West Africa sub-regions. The minister also observed that many farmers were known to have abandoned the planting of yam crop. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 5]

USING ALL OIL LOCALLY--Nigeria can utilize all her oil more gainfully locally, the External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, said in Lagos. "We can use the oil internally in manufacturing a lot of our requirements. Import substituting industries could also be established to effectively use the oil." Professor Audu was speaking in an exclusive interview shortly before he left for Vienna, Austria for the OPEC ministerial conference which began on Monday. It was far cheaper to utilize oil locally and get more revenue than export it. Industries such as fertiliser, synthetics and allied petroleum products used in motor industries, could be established, he said. Professor Audu said that the claim that the developed countries would not need oil by 1985 was a mere propaganda stunt. "We have heard that before. We are yet to see it done and instead of reduced demand, there has been increased demand for oil by these nations," he added. The OPEC countries, he noted would not succumb to such a cheap propaganda. The Minister disclosed that it was OPEC that was forcing the developed nations to cut down their oil consumptions and not the reverse. OPEC had contributed more than even the developed nations to the economic advancement of the underdeveloped world. [Liad Tella] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

POLICE FACILITIES, TRAINING SCORED--A Benin high court judge has expressed concern over the poor state of the equipment and facilities at the disposal of the Nigeria Police Force. Mr Justice Augustine Maidoh, speaking at the opening of the Benin September assizes, said that the police force was not sufficiently equipped to combat the increasing crime wave in the society. Mr Justice Amidoh said: "How can you expect a man without even a cutlass to go and confront someone armed with a rifle?" He then called on the Federal Government to provide the necessary facilities and equipment for the Police force. Mr Justice Amidoh also called for

better incentives to lure qualified persons into the police force. Earlier, Mr Justice Maideh announced that the opening of the assizes would not be ceremonial. He added that all the parties involved in the 18 cases to be treated should be fully prepared as he would only grant adjournments on "reasonable ground." Mr Justice Amidoh, appealed to the Police, defence and state counsels to ensure that documents relating to cases in the court were ready. Among the cases listed were three murder cases, two armed robbery, four entry, criminal appeals, four breaking and one case each of manslaughter and defilement. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Sep 80 p 2]

OIL SALES TO KOREA--Nigeria is now ready to sell oil to Korea, but shipment has been delayed due to some differences in oil prices among oil exporting countries. Nigeria is one of the oil exporting countries in Africa that has joined the list of major African and Latin American oil suppliers to Korea, whose intention is to diversify her oil supply source from the politically unstable Persian Gulf region. In a story titled "Diversification scheme--Rok Alter Oil Sources" published in business and finance column of the KOREAN HERALD of August, Korean industry sources were quoted as saying that "major oil-producing countries in Africa and South America have joined the list of oil suppliers to Korea--thanks to the government's persistent efforts to further diversify its import sources. The sources expected that more oil producing in Latin and South America will also follow suit, the newspaper, KOREAN HERALD, reported. In this connection, Kyung In Energy Company--one of Korea's major local oil refineries, the paper said, had begun to import some 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Venezuela since July on a long-term supply contract basis. The sources were quoted saying that the Korean Government had already completed negotiations for oil imports from Nigeria--described as the largest oil producer in the African continent. But, the paper said, shipment of crude oil from Nigeria to Korea had been delayed due to some differences in oil prices. [Kingsley Alumona] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 9]

STUDY ON GAS POWER--Bendel State government is presently studying the possibility of using gas source of power supply. If the study proved positive, gas stations would be set up in a number of town in the state. This indication was given last week at Patani Bomadi L.G.A. by the Commissioner for Energy and Water Resources Dr Jacob Obinyan during an inspection tour of establishments under his ministry. The Commissioner however said that until the project became a reality, two new electricity generators would be installed in the area to ensure regular power supply. Dr Obinyan assured the Patani Community that the state government would not neglect their area in the implementation of its programmes and provision of necessary infrastructures. In his own speech, the Commissioner for Lands and Survey, Mr Godwin Ekiyor said everything was being done to see that roads in the Patani locality was improved for better access to other areas. The Chairman of the Bomadi Local Government Management Committee, Chief J.S. Ogadori had earlier informed the two commissioners that his people had not enjoyed good drinking water for quite some time now. [Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 14 Sep 80 p 3]

WORKERS UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

Victoria NATION in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A DELEGATION from the Seychelles National Workers Union led by Mr. Jean Johnson returned home this week after having spent over a month in Moscow where they participated in a trade union course at the N.M. Shvenik Higher Trade Union School of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

Other members of the delegation were Mr. Marcel Gappy, Mr. Henry Charles and Mrs. Taciana Berlouis. The course which lasted for five weeks dealt with theoretical aspects of the trade union movement and the experience of the movement in the Soviet Union.

Among the many topics covered during the course was the contemporary stage of the struggle of the national liberation movements throughout the world and the trade unions' contribution to the solution of the problems of the movements.

Giving his impression on the Soviet trade union system, Mr. Henry Charles said they had been impressed by the Soviet experiences.

"In the Soviet Union, there is no unemployment. The people with whom we spoke are all aware that the well-being of the country depends on their work," continued Mr. Charles.

"The trade union plays a very important role in all spheres."

Mr. Charles said they were also impressed by the cleanliness of the country and the good organisation in the different enterprises which they had visited.

"In the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, for example, there are 900 cooperatives and 500 state farms; it's amazing to see the way they work," said Mr. Charles.

Earlier this month another member of the Seychelles National Workers Union returned home after having attended a one month course in Algeria.

She is Mrs. May Vel, who during the whole month of September was at Ben Aknoun (Algeria) taking part in a workshop for African countries which had as theme "Hygiene and security in work".

The workshop was organised by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), an organisation which is greatly interested in labour education.

The ALO aims at improving the working conditions of the Arab manpower in conformity with the dignity of the Arab man, the endeavour to achieve his material and spiritual welfare and the realisation of equal opportunities and social justice. The ALO's interest to help other third world countries is very remarkable.

Meanwhile the National Workers Union has announced that in order to familiarise the people with the important tasks the Union has, and to enable them to realise the need for a maximum contribution at all levels in our society, it will be holding a basic trade union course on Praslin later this month.

The course is also aimed at providing the necessary knowledge and techniques to the participants to enable them to solve their everyday problems.

CSO: 4420

TEACHERS IMPRESSED BY DPRK's ACHIEVEMENTS

Victoria NATION in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The delegation of Seychellois teachers which has just returned from a 15-day educational tour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has expressed its impressions on the Korean education system and described the visit in general as very interesting and positive.

The ten-member delegation, led by Mrs. Marie Thérèse Choppy, the Senior Education Officer for Research, visited several Korean education institutions and found how the State there provided the greatest attention to children and accorded priority to the education of the people.

Mrs. Choppy said they found the education system in Korea very practical and adapted to the people's mentality, the country's realities and its political life. She compared Korea's 11 years of universal education to nine years in Seychelles.

Education in Korea starts at a very early age, she said. There are creches for small children from the age of 17 months—in these creches the children are provided with everything free and are well looked after. This is also where they begin to learn about their country. The cleanliness of the creches struck the Seychellois visitors who had a busy programme of visits and lectures.

In schools, Mrs. Choppy said, the Korean children have a practical system of education. They learn theories and adapt these to the realities and development policies of their country. She said schoolchildren are also taught how to organise themselves and take decisions on their own. During the visit the delegation witnessed how the schoolchildren were organising themselves into working teams to help voluntarily with the rice harvests.

Mrs. Choppy also spoke of the importance accorded to people in the teaching profession in the DPRK.

Sports is also accorded great importance among the schoolchildren who begin training while still very young.

The Seychellois teacher-delegation was very well received in the DPRK where they were struck by what Mrs. Choppy described as "first class discipline, where everybody works, where education, food and lodging are guaranteed to the people by the State and where money is of little importance in the daily life of the people."

The delegation left Seychelles on September 18 on the same plane which took President France Albert Rene to the DPRK. The teachers returned last Thursday.

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FROM IRAQ--Mogadishu, Thursday--139 tractors and their spare-parts were handed over to the Minister of Agriculture, Jaalle Ahmed Hassan Muse by the Iraqi Ambassador to Somalia, Mr. Abdilatif Mohamed Al-Padam. The tractors which are of different types to be used for various agricultural purposes are the first consignment of 5000 tractors offered by the Iraqi government to Somalia. Speaking at the handing-over ceremony held at the New port here, the agriculture minister thanked the people and government of Iraq who, he said, were always prepared to contribute to the economic and social development being undertaken by Somalia. The Iraqi Ambassador noted that acting in accordance with the Arab league Charter, the Iraqi government considered the aid obligatory and reflected the philosophy and feelings of the people of Iraq. The Ambassador hailed the good relations between the two countries and expressed his hope that bilateral relations and co-operation would continue to foster. [Excerpts] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE SAYS USSR FREE TO OPEN EMBASSY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday dismissed suggestions that his Government was opposed to the Soviet Union establishing diplomatic ties with Zimbabwe, and said the Kremlin was free to open an embassy here.

"We have told them everything--that they are free to establish an embassy here and the initiative is entirely their own," Mr Mugabe told an airport news conference on his arrival yesterday from a five-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"It's up to the Soviet Union to send people here to discuss the formalisation (of our relationships). As and when they would want to do so, they will find us extremely responsive and we have sent word to that affect to them."

He was answering a questioner who wanted to know if Moscow had been snubbed in its efforts to establish diplomatic links with Salisbury as claimed by certain politicians.

The Prime Minister told journalists that his visit to Korea had been "very successful" as closer ties between the two nations had been forged and an awareness of Zimbabwe's problems realised.

Korea had pledged its support for Zimbabwe's success and the country's leaders had complimented his Government about the way in which it was tackling the problems of unity and consolidation of Zimbabwe's independence.

He had also signed some general agreements covering economic, scientific, technical and trade affairs.

Peking

On his way home Mr Mugabe had a stopover in Peking, where he held talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Mr Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman.

Mr Mugabe said the Chinese leaders had also assured him of Peking's support and that there would be economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Prime Minister, whose delegation included two Cabinet Ministers and several deputies, said he had taken them on his tour to enable them to study the relevant ministries in Korea, which had excelled over the past 10 years, despite being an agricultural country.

On South Africa, he said Korea and China had been unanimous in their support for all democratic forces that were trying to "transform and destroy" apartheid in Pretoria and Namibia.

Iana-Reuter reports that the Korean President yesterday named his 38-year-old son Mr Kim Chong-Il as his political successor.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE OF NKOMO STATEMENTS, ACTIVITIES

Defends Police

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **THE** Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday appealed for an end to "blanket statements" which he said were eroding confidence in Zimbabwe's police force.

He told the Senate that, with some exceptions, the recent deployment of the police and the National Army against dissident elements had been meeting with success. Murderers and other criminals had generally been tracked down, he said.

"It's a question of the few who are not apprehended making the news," the Patriotic Front leader said during consideration of the Home Affairs vote in the committee stage of the Appropriations Bill.

He told Senator Terence Gatt, a former senior police officer, that Zimbabwe was like a land after a huge veld fire. "You are bound to have smolderings in the form of violence."

SURPRISED

However, the world war "pleasantly surprised by the level of violence after this war," he said.

The forces of ZANLA and his own ZIPRA it had been predicted would be "at each other's throats"

"But we are in one government together," said Dr Nkomo.

"The police force we trained outside the country is being integrated with the Rhodesian police force. I think this is remarkable."

Senator Gatt had asked Dr Nkomo whether wanted criminals had been taking refuge in assembly points, where they were hard to trace.

Dr Nkomo said some murderers had been through the camps and then gone to ground outside.

APPREHEND

"But despite the difficulty, the police have been able to apprehend quite a number of those who committed crimes," the Minister said. He believed violence was at a "manageable level."

Dr Nkomo said the police faced a problem because they were on the "other side" during the war and some members still had those days to their minds.

The police were a big body of men, not all of whom were angels. There were bound to be individuals who misbehave.

But there was also the problem of "people who misinterpret what has happened — people who believe that because we are independent and free we must therefore do as we please".

PRESTIGE

During the war, the liberated areas had their own law courts and some people who had enjoyed a certain prestige wanted to continue with those institutions after the new Government took power.

"Of course this did have a frustrating effect on the police force," the Minister said.

He went on to accuse some MPs and senators of making irresponsible statements which were harmful to the police. "Criticism of the police as a whole, not individual people . . . implying that the force is not loyal to government."

Such statements were destructive and tended to demoralise the country, Dr Nkomo said.

He told Senator Gatt that there had been a "sizeable number" of resignations from the police. It was essential that "blanket statements"

should therefore be withdrawn so that Zimbabwe would not lose its best policemen.

It was not possible to make a policeman "overnight", but the Minister said a large number of Zimbabweans were entering the force, especially at the Patrol Officer entry point previously reserved for whites.

Senator Alec Ndiro alleged that people had been killed and the murderers

never found. That was a sweeping statement, said Dr Nkomo.

In criminal cases the "miscreants" were not always all arrested, but that did not mean the police were not doing their job.

PEACE

"I can assure the House that our police force is doing everything in its power to keep the peace and apprehend offenders," he said.

But no police force could do its job properly unless it had the support of the public, he went on. The force was composed of human beings who had their shortcomings, but nevertheless they were on the side of the public.

Dr Nkomo appealed to the public to accept the police force.

"Possibly we may have to change the uniform, but take it from me you have a very fine body of men and women who as a whole form a most efficient Government machine," he said.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Johnson Hungwe he was wrong to accuse the police of harassment. "That is a misstatement, because the police are not there to harass the people."

Far from that, the police made it possible for the public to sleep in their beds at night. "The police are the friends of the people and we should give them all the co-

operation and support that we can," said the Minister.

"People are saying the police force belongs to Nkomo, that it is a ZAPU force," Dr Nkomo said. "They are trying to create a false image of me. Let me assure this House that I control the police force only in my capacity as Minister of Home Affairs."

SERVANT

"No one man, myself or the Commissioner, could attack this force. It is a well-founded machine, the servant of the public."

"These men and women are dedicated people who have undertaken to serve the Government and they deserve all the encouragement and support we can give them."

The Minister urged anyone with complaints against individual policemen to report them to the proper quarter, where they would be investigated.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Jack Mussett that although police members in charge had not been given political directives which inhibited their performing their duties, they had been told to avoid friction in certain areas.

By refraining from doing certain things which the public regarded as harassment, the police were making their job easier in the long term.

He said the Government found itself encumbered with much legislation which could not be removed overnight—"We have to do the best with what we have until the time comes to change that legislation," he said. There was also the problem of widows, disabled people and large numbers of unemployed.

Because of these problems the police were not, for example, enforcing laws on unlicensed hawkers, despite some complaints from people who had hawking licences.

There was also a shortage of transport in the

country, and as a result the police had been told to turn a blind eye to operators of pirate taxis.

Dr Nkomo, who confessed: "I used to be a poacher myself," said that where people were denied legitimate means of hunting, hunting by other undesirable means resulted.

Until the law could be changed over hunting, the police had been told not to undertake wholesale searches of private homes, demanding to know where meat had been obtained or what wire had been used for.

Police had been told only to search houses in an immediate area if a spoor could be followed to that area from a farm where poaching took place.

Dr Nkomo said the police had been told: "Hamba kahle: Don't push people."

THANKED

Senator Mark Partridge thanked Dr Nkomo for his statement.

The main issue was the relationship between the police and the forces belonging to the political parties of ZANU and ZAPU. There should be only one police force in the country acting in terms of the laws passed by Parliament.

He was impressed by the way the Minister had stood four-square behind the law and he congratulated him on his stand.

Senator Partridge referred to the removal of the Physical Energy statue from outside the Rowan Martin building in Salisbury and asked that it be retained in the country.

MAGNIFICENT

The statue's future was a responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He considered the statue "magnificent" and "something we can all be proud of."

Senator John Shoniwa congratulated the Minister on his "excellent speech on law and order", and said that the position now was a good deal bet-

ter than it had been a few months ago.

"It was gratifying that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs should speak with one voice in urging reconciliation and reconstruction in healing the wounds of the war and maintaining law and order," he said.

He asked how the integration of ZANLA and ZIPRA forces with the police was getting on. He said he understood that it was going very well so far as the army was concerned.

ARCHIVES

Replying to points raised, Dr Nkomo admitted that he was responsible for national monuments but not necessarily for statues. He suggested it would be fitting if the Physical Energy statue were placed in the archives.

He assured Senator Shoniwa that the integration with the police was comparable with that in the army.

They had had some problems with educational qualifications, he added.

He thought they were too high and ruled out some very suitable men. It was more important that a man should make a good policeman than that he should have passed standard six.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Mudemba Chivende that police were being discouraged from carrying arms except when this was strictly necessary.

Guest House Plans Rejected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **Herald Correspondent**
BULAWAYO.
BULAWAYO City Council has ruled that Mrs Joanna Nkomo, wife of the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, cannot build a guest house beside their home in Pelandaba.
But the \$20 000 guest house of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and two lounges is up and almost finished.
Asked to comment on the council's ruling, Dr Nkomo said yesterday: "I don't want to know about it. I will continue to build it. The roof is just going on. I am not going to have any nonsense from anybody about it."
Mrs Nkomo said: "It is not a case of two dwell-

ings on one stand. I bought the stand next door, pulled down the old house on it and this is where we are building the guest house. We need more accommodation when guests come. Our house has only four rooms."

Mrs Nkomo said she personally lodged the architect's plan with the municipality, and paid a fee.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr Mike Ndubiwa, said: "We dealt with this application in terms of the Regional Town and Country Planning Order. It is not our order: it is central Government legis-

lation but we have to administer it.

"When Dr Nkomo built his present house, the stand adjoining his was consolidated with it. That made it possible for him to put up a house of the size that is on it.

"Now they want to go further and build another house. This is where the order comes into play.

"However, realising the problem that has now come about, if Dr or Mrs Nkomo or their architect approach me or the Town Clerk (Mr Ian Edmeades) we can discuss with engineering officials the best way out of the difficulty."

Condemns Tribalism

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **BULAWAYO.**
CALLING for unity and reconciliation in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the Patriotic Front, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday denounced tribalism as being "more deadly than racism".
The battle for freedom, he said in an address at the Mlilikazi High School open day in Bulawayo, had been won and the people must now "work together to build the nation".
"We did not fight against the white man: we fought against an evil system."
"It does not matter who is in charge of that system. If it is evil in the hands of a white man it is evil in the hands of a black."
He warned that nothing could stop the aspirations of the blacks in South Africa.
"How can anybody with a brain believe that

you can hold millions of people in South Africa in subjugation?"

"How does anybody really believe that machine guns and bombs will hold back the people?"

History had shown that the will of the people would win through.

On the unrest in Zimbabwe, the Minister said this was to be expected after war.

"We are free and independent, but we have born of blood — of a raging fire.

"When you are able to put out such a fire you are bound to get smolderings."

The smolderings, he said, would burn themselves out. The most important thing now was for the people to work together as one.

"Are you going to make the white people in this country uncomfortable because you are in charge of the country?"

"We have got to behave in a manner that makes

the other person feel we accept him after what has happened. He must feel you are there to accept him.

"We have to do more than him to enable him to be a white citizen of his country.

"On the other hand, I have said to our European friends that things have changed, but you belong here and make no apology for being here."

However, said Dr Nkomo, whites should not say that they were staying to assist the Government.

They should stay "to make their contribution towards the country. They are part of us and whatever they do they are not helping anybody — they are contributing to the welfare of the country."

He said the people of Zimbabwe must be free to pick the leaders of their choice.

"Everybody in the country has a right to do anything which is lawful without any fear.

"Do not expect much. Let your country expect much from you."

ZIPRA Warned

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] ZIPRA soldiers now encamped at Chitungwiza were yesterday told that their arms should not be used to intimidate people but to defend the country.

The PF president, Dr Nkomo, also advised the men to be respectful and behave in a dignified manner towards women and elders and warned them against heavy beer drinking.

Addressing a welcome rally for the ZIPRA men at Chitungwiza, Dr Nkomo said women in the area must not feel unsafe when moving alone because of the men's arrival.

"People of this township must now sleep with their windows open without fear of grenades being thrown into their homes," he said.

The men, whom he said should ultimately be members of the Zimbabwe National Army, should be servants of the people and not their masters.

"These weapons you carry are weapons of the people. All the weapons we got from those who assisted us were with the understanding that they were for freeing and not dominating Zimbabweans."

The PF leader advised the men not to drink too much "or drink at all as a drunken person does not know what peace is".

Any soldier who drank too much while outside the camp, must be immediately taken to his commanders, he said.

Dr Nkomo also said it was a "tragedy" that the former fighters had gone to Chitungwiza as ZANLA and ZIPRA.

He blamed Britain for not heeding the call by the PF alliance during the Lancaster House conference for the formation of one army before independence.

He said, however, the guerillas must disappoint and confound those who thought there would be fighting and instability because of this separation of armies.

Although there would be initial problems in the integration of the forces, he was confident this would be ultimately achieved.

Soviet Aid in War Praised

THE Patriotic Front leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday criticised people whom he said were trying to minimise the role played by the Soviet Union in Zimbabwe's liberation.

He also described as "nonsense" fears by these people, whom he did not name, that Zimbabwe could become a "pawn" of the Soviet Union. The Soviets had no such designs, he said.

Addressing 1 275 ZIPRA guerillas, some of whom he said were Russian-trained, and a huge crowd

of PF supporters at Chitungwiza, Dr Nkomo said:

"Never at any one time in my dealings with them did they say they wanted an inch of Zimbabwean territory."

The Russians saw their contribution to Zimbabwe's liberation as "a duty to humanity", he said.

Dr Nkomo said the AKs and bazookas, used by the guerillas during the war were originally Soviet weapons, no matter what brand they were.

"People talk of the Soviet Union with shyness but if it was not for the

socialist October 1917 revolution in Russia, Africa would still not be free today because imperialism was not going to let go," he said.

There was a resounding "No" when he asked his audience if they had ever heard of Russia buying farms or property in Zimbabwe since independence.

"It is those countries who fought against us which are now running here and want to make themselves Zimbabwe's champions," he said.

He also announced that a contingent of ZIPRA pilots trained in the Soviet Union would be returning to Zimbabwe in about two months after completing their training.

"These boys can fly supersonic jets — the MIG 23 and the MIG 25," he said.

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

BULAWAYO.

COMMERCIAL and peasant farmers in the Plumtree district have launched a good neighbour programme based on sharing available grazing for the next few months and having full respect for private property.

Agreement in principle for the scheme was reached at a meeting yesterday in the Plumtree Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

After almost two hours of frank and hard-hitting talks the 150 commercial farmers and delegates from neighbouring TTLs set up a small working party to finalise details.

Opening the meeting, Mr Nkomo told delegates that he had called them together to discuss the common problems of the area, the main two being the shortage of grazing in the TTLs and the "invasion" by peasant farmers of the commercial lands.

"The tribal trust areas are heavily overpopulated and cannot carry the number of people and livestock in them.

"It was the land question which was the main cause of the war and so people in the TTLs (some of them, not all) have interpreted independence as meaning that all land now belongs to the people and so they have invaded it.

"The people are saying that if the Government does nothing about land then they will move on their own, as they are doing throughout almost the whole country.

"But I have said to the

people that the people who own farms own them in accordance with the laws of this country; and the laws have not been changed. There can be no invasion of private property.

"Despite the problems the people in the tribal trust areas face they have got to give the government time to bring about changes."

Besides the squatter invasion, commercial farmers were having their fencing stolen and were finding snares on their land. "We all know the law of this country doesn't allow snaring," said Mr Nkomo.

"The police enforce the laws and will continue to enforce them. If you want changes, tell your MP to do his work. Don't expect the law not to take its course. So if I catch you hunting I will set the police on you.

"On the other hand, commercial farmers should realise that people feel bitter when they see hunters coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and all over the world to hunt here when they are not allowed to."

Mr Nkomo said people must work together as citizens of Zimbabwe. Blacks should lose their inferiority complex and discuss problems with their white neighbours, not insult them behind their backs and just disobey the law.

Whites had also to change their attitudes, cutting out the insults and declaring that blacks didn't understand the problems.

During the discussions the Press was excluded from the meeting, but it is understood that problems talked about included the fierce fires raging through the commercial lands, the problems of water and the indifference of both groups to each other's problems.

Should the scheme work fully, sources said, peasants would approach certain commercial farmers for permission to graze cattle on their land and in return would help establish water points and fight grass fires.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES LIVING CONDITIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] **PRESIDENT BANANA** says there is still a lot that needs to be done to improve living conditions in Zimbabwe's prisons.

Summing up his visit to the Salisbury maximum security prison and the Chikurubi prison complex yesterday, the President noted that there had been a few improvements since independence "particularly in the area of diet".

"All prisoners now have a common diet and beds are now being provided until they become available for everybody. However, there is still a lot that needs to be done to improve the living conditions."

He had listened to a lot of complaints from the prisoners and had assured them that these would be investigated and where necessary corrections would be made.

Men and women prisoners at Chikurubi appealed to President Banana to have their sentences reviewed.

The President, who was accompanied by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, was shown around by the Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, and other senior prison officials.

At the women's wing of Chikurubi, he was presented with tablecloths and a handbag for his wife, Janet, sewn by the

prisoners from materials given by charitable organisations.

Throughout his tour, the President was greeted with chants of chimurenga songs and slogans.

Thanking President Banana for his visit, Mr Patch said the prison staff and inmates felt privileged in that he could find time to see them.

RHODESIAN INGENUITY TO BEAT SANCTIONS BAN DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Sunday Mail Reporter
IN a cup of coffee and over a piece of cheese, there is a clue of how Rhodesians used their ingenuity to build home industry and beat sanctions.

They are typical commodities which at the time of UDI were expensive imports to the country.

During the rebel years, in the face of sanctions and with a need to save foreign currency, the country became virtually self-sufficient in both making vital economies and bringing smiles at the treasury.

In 1966 the country was importing gouda and cheddar cheese at \$110 000 a year. By 1978, and throughout the ensuing years, there was no need to import any at all.

From 1966 to 1978 the total cheese import bill dropped from \$136 000 to just \$5 000 a year.

Coffee produced a similar story. In 1966, in raw and various other forms imports were running at \$263 000. By 1978 the country needed to import only \$5 000 worth.

In the same period the the country developed from a cheese exporter earning \$17 000 to an income in 1978 from foreign sales of \$449 000.

The development of home industry was repeated scores of times as Rhodesia produced its own substitutes for imports or to fill in for the scarcities.

The story of how Rhodesia did it "my way" to sink sanctions is outlined in a Statement of External Trade by Commodities, covering the years 1966, and 1975 to 1978. It was compiled by the Central Statistical Office.

From 1965 to 1979 the country defied the world and still managed to build up a visible trade balance from \$83 242 000 to \$151 394 000. The peak year was 1978 with a surplus of \$208 225 000, and only in 1968 did it go into the red, to the tune of \$19 250 000.

From the start to the end of the era, the country's yearly exports went up from \$274 851 000 to \$702 862 000 while imports rose by \$334 057 000.

Cotton was another big success.

Ginned cotton lint did not figure among exports just after UDI, though unginned raw cotton seed earned \$1 579 000.

Meanwhile, the tobacco farmers more than held their own.

The tobacco floors' foreign earnings rose from \$15 458 000 to \$96 579 000.

On the export front, earnings for manufactured goods went up by nearly \$125 million, other manufactured items ranging from plumbing equipment to fashion wear rose by 50 percent, and crude materials, including mineral ores, went up almost four-fold, all over the 12-year period.

COMMITTEE RULES BANNING OF WALLS LEGAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Senate Legal Committee has ruled that the Government has not violated the Declaration of Rights enshrined in the Constitution by its action to bar Lieut-General Peter Walls from re-entering Zimbabwe.

The four-man committee told the President of the Upper House, Senator Nolan Makombe, that by a three-to-one majority decision its members found that none of the "statutory instruments" promulgated by the Government during the month of September violated the Constitution, reports Iana.

Among the September statutory instruments was a regulation published in terms of the 14-year-old state of emergency, empowering the Government to exile any citizen whose presence it felt was a threat to law and order.

When the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced the introduction of the law in the Senate last month, he said it was aimed specifically at General Walls, the former head of Joint High Command.

INTERVIEWS

General Walls stands accused of having tried to undermine confidence in Zimbabwe and the authority of Mr Mugabe's Government by

his remarks in two controversial interviews.

The Legal Committee has the duty of scrutinising incoming legislation and Government statutory instruments for possible infringements against the Declaration of Rights. The Senate as a

whole has the right to accept or reject their reports.

Three of the four members of the Senate Legal Committee are Senators nominated by the ruling ZANU (PF) — Senator John Shoniwa, Senator Johnson Hungwe and Senator George Chene-gundu. However, they elected as their chairman the man who has held the job since the inception of the Upper House in 1970—Senator Sam Whaley.

CURBS ON 'UNDESIRABLE, IRRESPONSIBLE' FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text] **THE Government was taking immediate steps to curb the activities of "undesirable and irresponsible" foreign journalists, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said at Mtoko yesterday.**

In an interview at the ZANU (PF) office at Mtoko, where he was on a tour of the party's branches and districts accompanied by Mr A. Kabasa, MP for Mashonaland East, Dr Shamuyarira said:

"It is with deep regret that we have been forced into a position where we have to take positive administrative measures with effect from today to control the activities of some foreign journalists operating in our country.

"When we came to power we removed all restrictions on journalists because we believe in the principle of freedom of expression and freedom of the Press.

"It is still and will always be our intention to uphold this principle.

"But we now find there are some foreign journalists who want to continue to make money from the foreign newspapers they work for through sensational but totally unfounded stories, at any cost to Zimbabwe, regardless of the truth and the effect to this country."

Dr Shamuyarira said the Government was worried about the very bad Press reports that had been published in Britain in particular, and Western Europe in general.

He said in the six months since independence the overseas Press had painted a very gloomy picture of chaos, pending civil war, and a situation of continuing tension in Zimbabwe.

Culprit

The South African Press had been the chief culprit, the Minister said.

According to it, he said, Zimbabwe had been on the verge of a disastrous conflict since independence.

Dr Shamuyarira said it was unfortunate for Zimbabwe that many of the overseas correspondents who reported on events in Zimbabwe were based in South Africa.

For example, he said, Mr Holger Jensen, correspondent for the American magazine *Newsweek*, lived and worked from Johannesburg.

The Minister accused Mr Jensen of writing a biased and unfounded report against the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the country, in an article titled "Reign of terror in Zimbabwe".

He said: "As a result of these misrepresentations and distortions of news, the Government is taking these measures to control undesirable and irresponsible reports in the overseas Press."

He said one of the measures the Government was taking was to reinstitute the temporary employment permits for all foreign journalists.

Regret

This would enable the Government to know about all foreign journalists operating in the country, who they worked for, and to deny facilities to those journalists who "continuously and maliciously" misrepresented Zimbabwe, he said.

The Minister made it clear that the Government did not intend to reintroduce other measures which were being used by the previous government to control journalists, such as censorship and "D" notices.

Although the Government was reintroducing the temporary employment permits with regret, the Minister said, it had become clear that for some foreign journalists, freedom of the Press meant licence to malign Zimbabwe.

"For these journalists, real news is only bad news about Zimbabwe," he said, adding that according to them there was no ray of hope about this country's future.

"We cannot permit this situation to continue. That is why we are having to take this action," the Minister said.

He said he could predict with accuracy that even this action by the Government would be reported by the same journalists falsely to imply that censorship had been reintroduced in Zimbabwe.

"We are not reintroducing censorship, but only making an effort to safeguard our country and its interests," Dr Shamuyarira said.

CSO: 4420

VIOLENCE IN HARARE, DZIVARSEKWA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] About 100 ZANU (PF) women from Mufakose yesterday demonstrated outside the Ministry of Home Affairs offices in Vincent Building, Salisbury, over alleged police brutality during a funeral party for a man who died after a grenade incident in Harare on Tuesday night.

Police later issued a statement in which they "strongly" denied any allegations of brutality.

The women were addressed by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, who told them their complaints would be looked into immediately.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, went to the scene and was given a briefing by Senator Ziyambi.

The women said police forced them to disperse while attending the funeral of a ZANLA ex-guerilla, Mr Edmore Gobera, alias Comrade Killer. His body had been taken to Mufakose.

"Police said there were too many of us at the funeral and a row developed and then police started beating people," the women told Senator Ziyambi.

They claimed a number of women and a child were injured during the beating. Senator Ziyambi told them to make official statements about the alleged incidents.

The women were later driven back to Mufakose in a vehicle provided by Mr Mnangagwa's office.

The police later issued the following statement: "During the night of October 16 a funeral party was held in a house in Mufakose for a man who had died of injuries received in a grenade incident in Harare on Tuesday night.

"The house was stoned and two men involved were apprehended by persons at the funeral party and were detained at the house by these persons.

"On the morning of October 17, as a result of a report received, police proceeded to the house and located the two men in question. The two men concerned and six

persons involved in their detention were questioned and later released pending further investigations by the police."

Police strongly denied any allegations of brutality, a police spokesman said, and nobody had complained to police about the matter.

Beerhall Grenade Blast Injures Sixteen

SIXTEEN people were injured when a group of men hurled a grenade at people outside Tangai Beerhall in Dzivaresekwa on Thursday night, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Police said the attack at the beerhall occurred at about 8.20 p.m.

"The injured were taken to Andrew Fleming and Harare Hospitals," said the spokesman.

A hospital spokesman at Andrew Fleming said yesterday that the two men who were admitted to the hospital were in a "satisfactory condition".

The rest of the injured were taken to Harare Hospital. They were treated and later discharged, sources at Harare Hospital said.

Mr David Friday Nyamutumba was standing about 20 metres from where the grenade landed. He escaped unhurt, but his car was badly damaged.

Bounced off

"The grenade was thrown from quite a distance," said Mr Nyamutumba. "It hit a tree and bounced off."

"It landed a metre from the front side of my car and shattered the windscreen, some of the side windows, punctured three of the tyres and dented the left side."

He escaped unhurt by diving through the entrance of the beerhall where the wall protected him from shrapnel.

He said a group of men appeared under one of the trees outside the beerhall. They threw the grenade and ran to a car and made off towards the east.

The bar manager, Mr Chamunorwa Masomera, said the grenade had sent a thick cloud of dust into the air. There were more than 1 000 people in the beerhall when the explosion occurred.

Streamed

"After the explosion all the people streamed out of the beerhall and went home. There was a lot of blood outside where the injured were," said Mr Masomera.

A patrol truck with six men was parked outside the beerhall yesterday.

Police said yesterday that the type of grenade used by the attackers had not been identified. Investigations were still continuing.

● The body of the man who died in the shooting incident in Chitungwizi on Wednesday night was not found outside the Munyuki restaurant in Ghuma, the owner, Mr N. Munyuki, said yesterday.

Mr Munyuki, referring to yesterday's report in the Herald, said the body was found outside another business some distance from his own.

HARTLEY TEXTILE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Workers Allege Discrimination

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter
MORE than 1 000 workers, the entire afternoon shift at David Whitehead Textiles Ltd at Hartley, went on strike yesterday alleging racial discrimination by the management.

The strike, started late in the afternoon after negotiations between management and the workers became deadlocked, said a source in Hartley.

The entire shift then downed tools and left. Police were called in to guard the premises.

Soon after the strike started the workers' committee contacted the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Salisbury which urged them to carry on negotiations with the management, the source said.

Meanwhile an official in ZANU (PF)'s publicity department, the Rev.

Thompson Tliravi, arrived at the scene to mediate between management and the workers.

The workers mentioned irregularities in the appointment of workers to higher positions as one of the areas in which discrimination was being practised.

● African firemen on duty at Bulawayo's three municipal fire stations yesterday refused to attend anything but serious fires, our correspondent reports.

Representatives of the firemen held talks at the Farnona fire station with the city's chief fire officer Mr R. P. Genge, throughout the day and evening.

Mr Mike Habgood, director of the municipality's building and amenities department, said the men's grievances included rates of pay.

Strike Condemned

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A leading trade unionist last night called on the Government to investigate a wildcat strike at a Hartley textile factory.

Mr Phineas Sithole, general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union, said the walkout had been called by a non-elected workers' committee imposed on the plant by ZANU (PF).

More than 1 000 workers--the entire afternoon shift--downed tools at David Whitehead Textiles on Friday.

The committee has told them to wait outside the factory gate tomorrow morning while talks with management are held.

The strikers will be told to stay out if negotiations falter.

But Mr Sithole, who claimed that 90 percent of the workers were members of his union, urged the men to return to work.

Deputy Labour Minister Mr Robson Manyika went to Hartley yesterday morning in a bid to settle the dispute.

The workers committee, which was set up two weeks ago after a meeting in a hotel, have demanded that:

--All staff should be subject to factory gate security checks after work. The committee alleges that only blacks are frisked.

--Grading, promotion and disciplinary procedures should be altered.

--A white nurse at the plant should be sacked.

Company chief Mr John Hillis [words indistinct] officer from the Ministry of Labour were due to arrive at the plant tomorrow.

He denied that only black workers are searched. "Anyone suspected to taking company property is searched," he said.

Mr Sithole said the works committee was set up by 50 people at a meeting in a hotel.

"The meeting was attended only by ZANU (PF) members and most of them didn't even work at the factory," he said.

CSO: 4420

RATIONALE FOR EMIGRATION EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 14

[Henry Maasdorp's column "On Sunday"]

[Text] IT is impossible to produce a universally applicable rationale on the question of emigration. In the end it is a personal matter.

It is not that there can be no generalisations about it. It is, rather, that different generalisations, like different mass-produced clothes, fit or don't fit different people.

With this reservation the writer plunges into the subject. Questions fall into two broad groups. The first concerns the home setting we do or do not propose to leave, the second the environment to which we propose or do not propose to go.

The first sub-divides into two. There is the underlying sentiment about "home, sweet home", and there is the question of the degree to which, here and now, home has become, is becoming or seems likely to become less than sweet.

In a childhood and working career involving eight moves between towns and (on a rough count) 27 changes of dwelling, "dulce domum" has asserted itself for me in a quaint but I suppose significant way.

In middle life a recurring dream during sleep

was that I had bought back a house and plot in the environs of Salisbury where my family lived for seven years of my boyhood.

Is the dream I savoured the joy of going home at last. No other place deserved the name. (It looked unaccountably different, but that is the way of dreams).

How much importance should one attach to such workings of the subconscious?

Perfect

"The Subconscious," wrote Arnold Toynbee, "may be likened to a child, a savage, even a brute beast, which is at the same time also wiser, more honest, and less prone to error than the conscious self. It is one of those statically perfect works of creation that are the Creator's stopping places . . ."

A few years after moving to my present home, where I have managed to stay for more than 11 years, the dream came no more.

I imagined that this was because for the first time since boyhood I was lucky enough to feel, subconsciously, at home again; and that, were I to leave for whatever reason, my subconscious — "wiser, more honest and

less prone to error" — might see fit to punish me with dreams of still being here.

This is the largest generalisation I have to offer: I believe it can be treated lightly only at the peril of the psyche.

"How small, of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

"Laws and kings" do play a part. But when one moves on to the social, political and economic environment in which "dulce domum" happens to be located, the generalisations become more tentative, conjectural and subject to qualification by individual circumstances.

Mine, it must be said at once, are those of a pensioner — assured income, I hope — and father of grown-up children — no decisions to be made on their future behalf.

It is not yet clear precisely what new mode of organising society in Zimbabwe will in practice replace the old.

I find far from unattractive Mr Mugabe's envisaged blend of Christianity with African morality — and also with African vitality and spontaneity. One hopes, after that forbidding glimpse of the Korean Leviathan on television the other night.

At the same time a certain independence of spirit is called for. One cannot

assert that everybody is obliged to possess it, for people will please themselves. But it is required if we are to combat a false distinction, drawn most recently by the egregious Dr Ushewokunze, between those who are prepared to accept "change" and are graciously permitted to stay, and those who are not so prepared and should leave.

Vulnerable

Are there people so vulnerable to propaganda that, not liking the "new order", they blindly take the word of such men that therefore they ought to go?

Perhaps there are. But I think people should decide for themselves — staying or going, or standing on their heads if the spirit moves — what change to accept or not accept any and why. Those who stay must not let it be assumed that because they stay they are putty.

Observations about the environments to which emigrants may go have to be short, for the good reason that, except for the South African one, the writer has little or no firsthand experience of them.

It seems to me — I say this tentatively — that emigrants from Zimbabwe to South Africa who take with them an unresolved problem of how to live with other ethnic groups will be going to a place where there will be more

to fuel their inner conflict than there is here, and where the upshot, whatever it is, will reach further into their lives.

To all appearances South Africa has reached the stage of a Rhodesia in the mid-seventies - defending "civilisation" against "communism" by a combination of force and belated and, in practice, inadequate concessions.

Any conceivable outcome is going to be hard to live with.

CSO: 4420

CANADIAN OFFER TO HELP TTL's REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A CANADIAN organisation is offering aid to promote research in Zimbabwe to better the lives of families in the rural areas.

It is the International Development Research Centre, which has given C\$50 million towards research projects in 100 developing countries since it was formed 10 years ago.

Its president, Mr Ivan Head, said in Salisbury at the end of a two-day visit: "Funds are available immediately for sound research projects here."

These could amount to thousands of dollars. The centre, a public corporation supported by the Canadian Government, is prepared to back practical research directed at the rural areas.

Mr Head has already discussed a project with Ministry of Agriculture officials aimed at improving methods and crop yields for peasant farmers.

He also suggested suitable subjects for study could be methods of providing health care in rural areas, disease control and the gathering of "social data", including information on nutritional, hygiene and educational levels of rural families.

Mr Head met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, during his stay.

The talks were aimed at getting Government recognition for research backed by the centre.

The projects must be approved by the centre's board, which includes world experts. Half its members are from Third World countries.

"We are not concerned with pure research or the development of cash crops," said Mr Head. The centre operated to a mandate — to help the world's poorest people to make life better for themselves.

Mr Head said: "Until the centre was set up, 97 percent of research was done by people of the developed nations. Much of the other 3 percent was not applicable to the under-developed parts of the world."

To improve the wellbeing of the "have-nots", the centre encourages the adaption of science and technology to their needs. It finances projects in agriculture, food and nutrition, health and social and information science.

The projects are usually put up by scientists working in ministries, parastatal bodies, research institutions and universities.

Zimbabwe will be one of 18 countries covered by the centre's regional office at Nairobi, headed by Mr Bruce Scott (30), a Canadian agricultural economist.

SWITCH TO MAIZE SEEN ENDANGERING JOBS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] **THOUSANDS** of farm workers are in danger of losing their jobs, according to a three-man University of Zimbabwe agricultural team.

The main causes are pay rises and the mass switch in the commercial farming industry from labour-intensive tobacco growing to maize crops. Sackings have already begun on some farms. They come hard on the heels of the widespread minimum wage redundancy

Farmhands face a double tragedy when they are laid off — they lose their jobs and their homes.

The prediction is made in a price and wage policy paper written by post-graduate student Kay Muir, Professor Malcolm Blackie and lecturer Louis de Swart, all of the University's department of land management.

They believe 7 000 workers may be sacked merely in the change-over to maize.

Many more may be jobless because of wage increases.

"Some farmers say we're exaggerating — others say we're wildly underestimating," said Kay.

The working paper forecasts that pay awards may lead to:

- A fall in the demand for labour

- Mechanisation to replace workers

- Tightening up of work organisation to cut out surplus labour

- A switch to less labour-intensive crops,

- Bankruptcy for the less profitable farms.

"In other words, workers could price themselves out of the market," said Kay.

Pay increases could be passed on to the consumer in price rises.

And redundancies could be blocked by local political party committees — farm labour is not organised enough on its own to offer much resistance to farmers, says the paper.

Another possible threat to workers is the change from tobacco to maize.

Tobacco farmers employ more than 120 000 full-time workers, whose wages represent 30 percent of their production costs.

They have suffered a catastrophic season, with their crops fetching rock-bottom prices. Many have been driven to the wall or the bank manager.

In a bid to force up prices, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association has introduced a quota for the new season, which will lead to a 30 percent drop in production.

And the Government has brought in a \$120-a-tonne pre-planting price for

maize, a 40 percent increase on last season.

The incentive to switch from tobacco to maize is there.

"A big changeover is taking place," said Kay.

"It's not too difficult for farmers to switch."

The drop in tobacco growing will mean that 32 000 fewer workers are needed, but the increase in maize production will need another 25 000 farmhands.

The 7 000 workers not needed may be sacked.

"This may not happen," said Kay. "Farmers won't just change from tobacco to all maize. They'll have other interests and may still need the staff."

"Others may 'carry' their excess workforce for a season to see if they can grow tobacco again with better prices."

Kay refuted the rumour that white farmers who produce 95 percent of agricultural produce, are quitting their land.

"Some have left, but there's no exodus," she said. "They are impressed by the Government's moderate and sensible policies on agriculture."

CONTROVERSY OVER ROLE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text] **WHILE** arguments on whether traditional African medicines have a place in Zimbabwe's national health services rage on, one man has come up with a compromise that could break the stalemate.

He is 34-year-old Dr David Matthe, whose research work into the medicinal properties of herbs and other traditional African medicines has already begun to bear fruit.

Of the present controversy regarding the use of traditional African medicines in hospitals, Dr Matthe says: "I believe it is people who are traditional and not the medicines. The real problem is application and research to determine the quantity and quality of medicinal properties of the so-called traditional medicines."

He believes those in modern medicine ought to be more pragmatic and find ways and means to adapt medicinal herbs to health services by seeking proper and hygienic methods of application.

While it was generally acknowledged that some of the herbs used by the "ngangas" had proven medicinal value, "our aim should be to identify this medicinal element with view of subjecting it to further research."

When the medicinal properties had been properly quantified, and research undertaken to determine possible curative effect, dosages and hygienic methods of application could then be worked out, Dr Matthe said.

He takes exception to being described as a herbalist and believes there is great scope for scientific application in herbs "as long as those in the medical field devote sufficient time and resources on research."

In Zimbabwe the medicinal elements of the "Mubvaropa" (*Pterocarpus Angolensis*) and "Gavakava" (*Aloes*) trees mixed with other herbal concoctions made up a potent syrup capable of curing venereal diseases.

ELIXIR

Dr Matthe said he had also mixed up an elixir to cure excessive menstruation and other gynaecological problems in women, and general abdominal and mental disorders.

On charges by some modern medical practitioners that the "ngangas" were often unhygienic in their methods, Dr Matthe said: "while that maybe true, the fundamental concept behind intensive research is to discover new and better methods

of doing things and hygiene is automatically covered under this."

American-born Dr Matthe has been commissioned by the Ministry of Health to carry out research into medicinal plants and compile a Pharmacopoea of medicinal herbs.

Dr Matthe is also a member of the American Public Health Association

(APHA) and the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) and submits manuscripts of his findings for publication in journals published under these organisations.

It was the ASM, he recalls, who first assigned him to Africa to study tropical medicinal herbs and report on his findings. In 1968, he visited South Africa where he found herbal medicines in common use, and a college to train herbalists.

Since coming to Zimbabwe two years ago, Dr Matthe has met and spoken to many people in conventional medical fields including the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and has also held discussions with some of the country's prominent "ngangas".

"I have also started a training school in Pharmacotherapy, the art of healing with pharmacological preparations," he said.

During the year course, students would learn the basics of social biology, mathematics and hygiene, and would undergo tests at the end of their training.

PROBLEM OF HAVING MORE THAN ONE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Three Languages One 'Official'"]

[Text] **WHILE** greater use will be made of African languages, both written and spoken, in this country it is to be hoped that any temptation to have more than one "official" language — English — will be resisted.

We are all in favour of people being bilingual or multilingual: many of the problems of this country could have been minimised, some averted, if there had been better communication between the races.

The whites were at fault, both as individuals and as representatives of successive governments. Being English-speaking, they expected others to speak their language and, though of course there were exceptions, not take the trouble of learning another tongue themselves.

The African people rose to the challenge and, unless they had virtually no contact with whites, learnt to speak English — either very well or sufficiently well to make themselves understood.

According to a leading black publisher English in schools will probably be tailored to become a language "strictly of communication". While people have a right to be taught in their home language the importance of the official language — an international language — can not be minimised.

The emphasis must be on encouraging people, particularly the younger people, to speak as many of the country's languages as possible. Develop Shona and Ndebele by all means but maintain the importance of English as a means of communication.

CSO: 4420

FISH FARMING EXPANSION PLANS AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

FISH FARMING could provide the cheapest and most readily available food for the future in Zimbabwe.

Interviewed in Kariba, where he has just established his first ponds, aquaculture consultant Dr Mark Caulton (33) said fish farming in other parts of the world provided eight million tonnes for human consumption last year.

This form of farming had been common practice in China for more than 3 000 years. It had proved immensely successful on Israeli kibbutzim over the last 25 years.

Dr Caulton, who has visited Israel several times to study farming methods, said 99 percent of the fish produced came from kibbutzim ponds.

"There is no reason why fish farming should not work well in Zimbabwe, where it could produce the cheapest and most readily available form of protein for the future," he said.

Author of a book, *Biology and Farming of Tilapia* in Southern Africa, Dr Caulton feels the Government should be encouraged to integrate fish farming into the overall agricultural programme.

"At present the Government is not prepared to recognise aquaculture as a bona fide agricultural occupation, but pond farming is ideally suited to the projected communal type envisaged."

At a recent conference in Japan a Food and Agriculture Organisation expert said that if only 10 percent of the existing 400 million ha of tropical "wet" land available for aquaculture was used, 100 million tonnes of fish could be produced annually.

Fish from the world's oceans had now reached a sustained maximum yield of between 65 million and 80 million tonnes each year, of which 35 million to 45 million tonnes were used for human consumption and the rest for meal and oil.

"Even with restocking this maximum figure has not been exceeded, which indicates that we have reached the limit of what we can pull out of the sea. So future farming assumes even more importance."

Dr Caulton agreed that pond culture was an entirely new concept which in the past had not formed part of traditional African agriculture, but he stressed that farms were now being established in Kenya, Chad

and Zaire — and Zambia was planning to follow suit.

In Southern Africa, tilapia (or bream) which are precocious breeders, were the obvious choice for stocking, but Israel had reached a very advanced level by utilising mullet, carp and tilapia in the same pond.

Dr Caulton was the only invited representative from an African country at a conference dealing with tilapia, held in Japan during July.

He recently spent time in Thailand and has now been invited to address an international conference on fish farming which will be held in South Africa during November. He is cultivating fresh-water prawns from a Manila strain at Kariba, and believes this species will become a 'protein-backed' everyday meal in the near future.

"Now they are considered a luxury food, but so were chickens 30 years ago."

Although fish farms were not cheap to start, operating costs did not go as high as in other agricultural enterprises. Capital costs were high, but the return was good.

"To make tilapia farming viable, four or five tonnes must be produced from each ha of water. The ideal would be a government-operated central hatchery from which people could draw their fingerlings to start with."

An added advantage was that the fish were protected from poachers.

"If a man wants fish for his family or to sell then he merely goes to the pond and collects the required quantity. Breeding is an on-going exercise."

The Government must be made aware of the enormous untapped potential this form of farm offered to the rural communities, not only as a means of livelihood but as a valuable food source, Dr Caulton said.

"We have the right climate and where there is water there could be farms. Ideally, whenever a dam is built in future a farm should be established alongside it. This would greatly reduce capital outlay."

STARVATION THREAT IN INYANGA REPORTED ENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text] WHILE the number of people facing starvation in the Inyanga area may have been exaggerated and accurate estimates are difficult to come by, food shortages are a problem.

Mr Simon Katerere, Zimbabwe Red Cross field officer for Inyanga, Rusape and Mtoko, told the Herald last week that people resettling after the war were spread out across the districts.

This, he said, made it difficult to compile completely accurate figures of the people affected by the food shortages. Shortages are a yearly phenomenon and are compounded by the return of thousands of refugees from Mozambique.

Mr Katerere, who works in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, said recent reports that up to 12 000 people were facing imminent starvation were based on projected figures for August. These figures had served as an estimate for the projects in hand, especially the distribution of food supplies such as maize meal, powdered milk, salt, bread and other staples.

He said the food shortages were generally caused by a number of factors, among them a seasonal lack of rainfall, the influx of refugees and the lack of time and equipment to plant crops.

However, the shortages were "under control".

An official of the de-

partment said a number of areas were still being examined in the Inyanga district and food distribution points had been operating for some time. The operation was controlled from the head office in Umtali.

The greatest area of concern was refugees. Mr Katerere said. A visit to Nyafaro Farm, recently bought by the Government as part of its resettlement programme, showed that hundreds of people were well on the way to re-establishing huts and making preparations for sowing maize fields.

But Mr Katerere said the isolation and the distance from distribution points was a major factor behind some of the problems in the initial stages.

This was borne out by a visit to the Chavanga area, about 20 km from Nyafaro and about 65 km east of Inyanga. Lying only a kilometre or two from the Mozambique border in some of the wildest terrain in the country, Chavanga is accessible only to four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Mr Katerere said the people there had returned only since the end of the war. A branch of the Tangwena tribe, they

had strong traditional and ancestral ties with the land, but were having to start from scratch in rebuilding their homes and re-establishing agriculture.

Kraaihead Mr Ambrose Mwanatu said his people were having to live on yams and bananas and that they had very few cattle.

Maize meal had not been seen since distributions had been made in protected villages towards the end of the war, when each family head had received a 5 kg handout.

But while we were there, Mr Katerere arranged to deliver a quantity of maize, donated by local churches, awaiting grinding this week. He said he would liaise with the department for further help.

The local ZANU (PF) branch, represented by district chairman, Mr Sarudzai Chitepo, was also involved in bringing help to the area.

An associated problem, particularly with the influx of refugees, believed to number about 3 750, was education.

A school has been established at Nyafaro Farm, where, at the latest count, nearly 300 children are being taught.

Families were primitive. The children, most of them from refugee families, were housed fed and received their education in a sum or stone

buildings shattered during the war. Some of the "classrooms" were without roofs, doors or windows. There were no books, pencils or other aids.

Headmaster Mr Paul Chifamba, who was appointed from Sinoia to rebuild the school, said the children were reasonably well fed. But as more children arrived, as they did daily, the pressures became greater and the quality of education suffered.

The first steps towards self-sufficiency were being taken, with a Devag extension assistant, Mr Alois Chitavai, taking children through the basics of vegetable growing.

CSO: 4420

USHEWOKUNZE TO SUPPORT NEW NURSES ASSOCIATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE existing nurses' association in Zimbabwe was firmly modelled on an outdated and discriminatory system, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told a meeting of about 500 nurses and medical assistants**

at Harare Hospital last night.

The nursing community in general did not have representation in the association, he told the nurses' representatives from various parts of Zimbabwe who had come to attend last night's inaugural meeting of the new Zimbabwe Nurses' Association.

The lively meeting was prefaced by revolutionary songs and dancing.

Dr Ushewokunze was loudly cheered as he arrived at the meeting with his deputy, Dr Simon Masorodze.

He said it was his duty to involve himself in the formation of a professional body that would set the attitudes and standards of health care delivery in Zimbabwe for the future.

"In the past it was inconceivable that a Minister of Health should actively become involved in any matter pertaining to the organisation and delivery of the health effort," he said.

"This rubber-stamp mentality protected those responsible for health from the realities of their existence."

From this approach, he said, an unrealistic and

unbalanced health service had evolved, governed by the needs of the minority and designed to create opportunities for those who fitted into the system based on the criteria of skin colour or attitudes.

That approach to health would no longer be entertained, he said, and organisations and services would now be designed to meet the needs of the masses of Zimbabwe.

He advised the nurses not to form an elitist body of state registered nurses; but one that included all members of the nursing profession.

"The majority must be reflected and represented in the upper governing bodies of the organisation," said the Minister.

A nursing sister at Andrew Fleming Hospital Mrs Florence Chitauru, said nurses must now identify themselves with the Government and the ruling ZANU (PF) party.

It was inevitable that nurses should become politically involved because the problems they faced were political, she said.

Mrs Angeline Makwarara, the principal tutor at Harare Hospital, who chaired last night's meeting, said Dr Ushewokunze was known by the nurses of Zimbabwe as the "Minister of the people", and on behalf of the nurses, pledged support for him.

RAPID CITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Colin Blair]

[Text] **SALISBURY** may have a rapid city tramway system as part of major changes planned for the central railway station.

It has already been reported that Salisbury City Council wants to move the existing station several hundred metres to the south-west to allow Queensway North to link with Fourth Street.

It has now been disclosed that in conjunction with the redevelopment of the station and the relocation of the railway tracks, a revolutionary electric tramway system is also on the drawing boards.

Dubbed by planning engineers as a "light rail rapid transit system", the proposal is for trams to operate on tracks in a "city loop" down the centre of Kingsway, across Samora Machel Avenue and up Central Avenue, turning right into Fourth Street and back down to Railway Avenue.

The trams would operate the loop from a new terminus to be built on land now occupied by the railways in the corner bounded by Railway Avenue and Hatfield Road.

"This will be the biggest thing to happen in Salisbury for years if it comes off," said one city councillor involved in the planning.

City planning engineers envisage putting the new station complex underground with steps or elevators taking passengers up to the station platforms.

This would release space above for parking and commercial development, including possibly a bazaar to replace the Salisbury market square car park.

Overpass

If the plan is adopted, the railways will lose land to the east of the present station site near where Fourth Street joins Railway Avenue.

Ministry of Roads property will also have to be moved to allow for an overpass and loop road giving access to Enterprise Road South.

Another overpass will be needed to take the multiple railway tracks over Hatfield Road about 50 metres north of the traffic lights controlling movement to the railway goods sheds.

The route for the Queensway extension to Fourth Street is planned to pass between Morgan High School and the police camp, across the canalised Makabusi and over the railway tracks to link with Fourth Street.

The new path for the multiple railway tracks pivots south-east from about Fourth Street to form a large triangular space bounded by the tracks to the south, Railway Avenue to the north and Hatfield Road to the west.

Within that triangle would be concentrated Salisbury's transport hub. Combined with the railway station with its underground concourse will be a major bus terminus and the tramway terminus.

Walk

As one city councillor pointed out, Government workers now have to walk almost 3.2 km from the existing bus station in the city to the Marl Grey building.

With foundation work already started on another massive Government office block nearby, it was imperative that some form of rapid, high-density transport system be introduced to serve the Fourth Street end of the city, he said.

The project has been given a high priority by the city for another reason.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe plan to electrify Salisbury station as part of a national rail electrification programme. The Railways, therefore, need to know Salisbury's plans for the station before they can start.

City engineers met Railways officials in Bulawayo yesterday to discuss the relocation plan and the subject will be discussed at a joint meeting today of the council's town planning and works and finance and development committees.

City officials agree that the project will cost many millions of dollars but no figure has been set.

"The immediate commitment for relocating the railway tracks will be about \$2.5 million," a spokesman said.

Councillors predict that the railway station development will provide a big incentive for commercial development in the area of Railway Avenue.

"Traders and even hoteliers will want to cash in on the business generated by this concentration of commuters," said one councillor.



THE bold line in this map shows the proposed route for a Salisbury tramway system.

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Debbie